

OFFICE COPY

THE BERRYHILL NURSERY COMPANY

HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

TREES, SHRUBS ROSES, PLANTS, VINES



CEDARS AND LAUREL
NATURE'S TWO BEST PLANTS

A Landscape Service That Is Unique



BERRYHILL SERVICE

THE book of the Berryhill Nursery Company is designed to acquaint you with our aims and facilities. It is not a mere catalogue of plants, nor are the prices made to attract the buyer, as comparison may show some items higher than in other catalogues. Our stock is grown on honor. Our shaly soil makes us wait a year longer to offer salable stock than most nurseries, but we know it then has the vigor and root power to withstand the shock of transplanting, and into any reasonable soil conditions the purchaser may be compelled to plant it.

LANDSCAPE SERVICE

No matter how small one's place may be or how large, be it a small back yard or an estate of acres, its planting can best be done to a plan. Just as the sculptor sees the finished statue in a block of marble, so the landscape gardener sees, with the same kind of sight, the undeveloped beauties of every tract of land.

It is an easy matter to plant a tree or a shrub, but it is not so easy to set them in their proper positions in relation to surrounding objects and for the effect they are intended to create.

And so we have added to our organization a fully equipped landscape department, in charge of a qualified expert. It is the business of that department to furnish our patrons with suggestions for the proper use of the stock we supply.

Every place has its own problem, upon the proper solution of which depends the success or failure of the planting. Our men are trained to give satisfactory answers to these problems, and this service is rendered free of charge, except where the planting is very extensive or where it is necessary to send our men to study the problem on the spot. For this service a charge is made only to cover expenses.

Suggestions for the proper planting of smaller places will be cheerfully furnished upon the receipt of a diagram of the place, showing its size, location of buildings, points of the compass and, if possible, the nature of the soil.

We cordially invite our friends to use this service to the end that greater satisfaction may be had by both them and us.

BEAUTIFYING YOUR HOME GROUNDS PAYS BIG DIVIDENDS

There is a strong economic side to beautifying the home grounds, the sight of which must not be lost. A prominent professor of landscape gardening sums it up in this way:

"Of course, you do not expect to make money out of your home—you expect to live in it,—but the day will come when you or your children will wish to sell part or all of your property. And the buyer will look at everything you have done from the cold, unsympathetic viewpoint of hard-cash value. The man of wealth who indulges every personal whim, and makes an eccentric place, will lose a lot of money. On the other hand, if you leave your place bare, it may be absolutely unsalable when the time of need comes, or you will get less than it is worth. But, if it is sensibly planted, you can get a bigger profit for the money you put into trees and shrubs than for the same money spent on house or barn or hogs. Then old trees that cost you nothing to plant, may bring you a millionaire buyer. Ten dollars spent on shrubs and vines planted against the foundation of your house may add \$100 to its cash selling value.

"It may be much more important to spend \$100 on a bathroom; but, for one person who sees the \$100 you spend on plumbing or interior decoration, there are thousands of passers-by who see the \$10 spent in your front yard."

To our mind this sums up the entire question, and we refer it to our patrons as a most practical side of beautifying the home grounds.

Our Offices, Greenhouses and Show Grounds, covering fifty acres, are very accessibly located along the Jonestown Road, opposite the Colonial Country Club, just outside of Harrisburg. Visitors are welcome at all times, Sundays excepted. Take the "L" car in Market Square.

Tree-Moving, Pruning and General Garden Work. We are prepared to send men to do all sorts of expert work of this character, and to undertake the continuous care of lawns, gardens, etc., within nearby access from Harrisburg.

Shipping Season for nursery stock begins about March 15 and continues until June 1. The fall shipping begins about September 1 and continues until the ground freezes. Evergreens, with balls, can be safely moved through almost the entire year, and we are prepared to supply Roses and Vines from pots at all times. House plants, such as Palms, etc., can be shipped throughout the entire year. Seasonable blooming plants, as noted under each item.

Shipments are made by mail, express and freight. Small plants can often be sent by mail. Larger plants, shrubs, etc., should travel

by express, and unless otherwise instructed we ship charges collect. A discount of 20 per cent is allowed by the express companies on nursery stock. Large, heavy shipments travel safely by freight. When no definite instructions are given we use our best judgment.

Order Early. Our rule is to fill orders in the rotation received. Order early and insure your stock coming from the largest selection and reaching you at the earliest moment for planting.

Substitution. We warrant our stock true to name and will replace any that may prove otherwise. Late in the season we may be sold out of some varieties and sizes, and unless otherwise ordered we will take the liberty of substituting similar varieties.

Prices. The prices quoted herein are for stock delivered to nearby points or to freight or express companies free of charge. Where crating or baling is necessary, a slight charge is made to cover actual cost. Our responsibility ceases on delivering shipments to the carrying company.

Terms. Cash with order, except to persons known to us or sending satisfactory reference. Address all orders to

Long-Distance Telephone

THE BERRYHILL NURSERY CO., Harrisburg, Pa.



Delivering Red Cedars 12 to 20 feet high



A group of Cedars at the Nursery entrance

HANDLING EVERGREEN TREES

The greatest care should be taken not to break the ball of earth sent with all evergreen trees, as a correctly planted tree, with a perfect ball, is sure to live. The hole should be plenty large enough to allow tight packing of rich soil all around the ball. Before filling the hole entirely with soil, pour in water to the brim; the ground should not be leveled until this water has soaked in. A heavy mulching of strawy manure will keep the soil from baking hard and drying out in summer, and in winter will prevent it from freezing.

During the first season after planting, evergreens should be watered thoroughly during hot, dry spells. At such times a spraying with fresh, clear water, or overhead watering, after sundown, is highly beneficial.

Tall evergreens in exposed places should, at least during the first year after planting, be "anchored" to the ground by means of wires or stakes, to prevent shaking loose in the new soil.

Alphano Humus is best for enriching the planting soil of evergreens. By all means avoid fresh manure coming into contact with the roots—this rule applies to plantings of all kinds of plants.

RED CEDARS

There are Evergreens of many kinds, each with a special value, but for real, genuine worth in every way, the Red Cedar stands preëminent.

The adaptability of the Cedar is one of the wonders of tree life. Naturally, it grows to a good size, sometimes with flat scale-like foliage, and again with tiny sharp needles. It is picturesque at all stages of growth, and a group grown for screening unsightly places or buildings becomes in time a thing of entrancing beauty.

The Cedar withstands shearing as well as the more expensive Arborvitae, and Retinosporas, and for formal planting it is just as appropriate as the slim and stately Junipers.

We have a fine lot of sheared trees which can be transplanted to form an effective entrance to your grounds, to give a distinctive touch to your lawn or group of other evergreens, or to form a dignified row of trim, sentinel-like trees on either side of a road.

No more beautiful evergreen hedge or windbreak can be imagined than those composed of Cedars, which can be trained to form arches or kept down to any desired height by judicious pruning. They are rapid in growth, easy to transplant, and will take care of themselves; but, like all other trees, they respond most cheerfully to care and attention.

EVERGREEN TREES

The growing of Evergreens is one of our specialties. The nature of our soil, and the frequent transplanting we practise are producing the so-much-desired "root-ball." Our open climatic conditions, without the softening influence of natural shelter and windbreaks, are the best proofs of absolute hardiness of our Evergreens, as well as all our nursery stock. Evergreen trees are like old and true friends—always the same, winter and summer. They are the most characteristic of all plants as to habit of growth, form and coloring. Individual planting as specimens develops their full beauty and character, but they are just as useful and harmonizing when planted for massing in groups, screens or as hedges.

ABIES - The Firs

The Firs are well known, hardy, quick-growing trees, and differ from the Spruces by having their needles arranged flat on the branches.

Abies balsamea (Balsam Fir). A rapid-growing tree of slender, pyramidal form, extremely hardy; well suited to moist places. Foliage dark green, silvery underneath; of balsamic fragrance. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25.

A. concolor (White Fir). The aristocrat amongst Firs. In a short time it forms grand specimens of noble appearance, with long, broad, glaucous foliage. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$4 to \$5.

A. Fraseri (Double Balsam Fir). Similar in appearance and habit to *A. balsamea*, but has darker and richer foliage. It is considered to be a longer-lived tree. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 to \$3.50.

A. Nordmanniana (Nordmann's Fir). Although well adapted to grouping, it is not until planted as a specimen that this magnificent evergreen shows its full value. The broad, heavy needles are dark green and shining, silvery underneath. This tree builds itself up in distinct, beautifully regulated tiers. 2½ to 3 ft., \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$5.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$8.

A. pectinata (European Silver Fir). A tree of vigorous, upright growth; very hardy and giving entire satisfaction under most any climatic and soil conditions. Equally valuable as an ornamental or forest tree, it being the predominating tree of the famous Black Forest of Germany. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.75; 4 to 5 ft., \$3 to \$5.

BIOTA - The Chinese Arborvitae

The handsome evergreens of this family are of beautiful, dense growth. They have come to us from the Orient, and are much harder than generally considered, although they thrive best in a somewhat sheltered location.

Biota orientalis (Chinese Arborvitae). Quite distinct from the American Arborvitae. Deep green, soft, leathery foliage; upright growing. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50 to \$3.

B. orientalis aurea (Golden Chinese Arborvitae). A beautiful, dense, compact evergreen, of golden green in the spring, turning bright green later in the season. 2 to 3 ft., \$2; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 to \$3.

B. orientalis aurea pyramidalis (Tall, Pyramidal Chinese Arborvitae). Similar to the first-named variety, but of distinct, pyramidal growth; foliage tinged with bronzy yellow. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.75; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50.

CEDRUS - The Cedars

These are the true Cedars, which species includes the famous Cedars of the Lebanon Mountains in the Holy Land. Unfortunately, the latter are not quite hardy with us; the two varieties we offer are quite hardy.

Cedrus Atlantica. This tree grows into a beautiful specimen form, and the arrangement of its needles resembles that of the larch. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.75.

C. Atlantica glauca (Mt. Atlas Silver Cedar). One of our most beautiful evergreens, and should be more freely used. The tree finally forms a pyramid of stately appearance, with foliage of a delicate steel-blue. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.



The home of a successful builder who believes planting is a good investment

CUPRESSUS · The Cypress

The Cypress forms an extremely graceful tree, thriving best in a rich, well-drained soil, in the vicinity of other big trees for shelter.

Cupressus Lawsoniana, Triumph of Boskoop. This is the hardiest of all the Cypresses and the most beautiful. It is distinguished by its strong, outstanding foliage, of a dull bluish tint, the tips of the branches bending over gracefully. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.50.

CRYPTOMERIA · The Japanese Cedar

Cryptomeria Japonica compacta. The hardiness of this interesting evergreen was not discovered until recently. It is quite distinct in appearance from any other evergreen. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.

C. Japonica Lobbi. A beautiful novelty, of slender habit; the short, dark green needles are very stiff and pointed, and change their color to russet in winter. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50.

JUNIPERUS

The Junipers and so-called Cedars

This large, natural family of evergreen trees is probably the most remarkable in many respects. For number, usefulness and distinctiveness of its species and varieties it is hardly equaled. Including our hardiest natives, the Red Cedars, they range in size from medium-high trees to the smallest bush forms and dwarfs, trailing flat over rocks and sandbanks. Select evergreens for specimens, groups or entire hedges and windbreaks, in almost any range of color or shape, and for any locality, dry or moist, exposed or sheltered, will be found amongst the Junipers.

Juniperus Canadensis (Canadian Juniper). A pretty, spreading, open evergreen, very adaptable to rockery and hillside planting; foliage bluish silvery green. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.

J. Canadensis aurea (Golden Canadian Juniper). This is the golden variety of the above and a valuable dwarf sort. The new growth in spring is canary-yellow, changing later into deep yellow, becoming bronzy yellow in winter. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.75; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50.

J. Sabina (Savin Juniper). A very valuable, spreading Juniper, with dark green foliage; a fine, contrasting group plant for planting with deciduous trees and in rock gardens. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50.

J. prostrata, or **procumbens** (Prostrate Juniper). This is an extremely prostrate form of the above species and as useful as it is interesting. Single specimens of many years of age are known to have a spread of 25 to 30 feet in diameter. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.25.

J. prostrata Pfitzeriana. One of the newer introductions, and probably the most valuable of the spreading Junipers. Exceptionally hardy, free from disease and a rapid grower. The foliage is silvery green; the branches have a feathery appearance. 1 to 1½ ft., \$2; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50.

J. Virginiana (Red Cedar). The Red Cedar is our hardiest and most popular native evergreen, and one of our great specialties. The natural tree forms a fine conical pyramid, but it can easily be trained into most any form desired. It is extensively used for group- and screen-planting, and for hedges. It is densely branched, the color varying from a reddish to a dark green, and is often of a glaucous tint. 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$3; 6 to 7 ft., \$4; 7 to 8 ft., \$6; 8 to 9 ft., \$8; 9 to 10 ft., \$10.

For larger sizes, ten rates and carload prices, ask for our Special Cedar List.

J. virginiana elegantissima. A beautiful golden form of the above. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50.

J. Virginiana glauca (Blue Virginia Cedar). Another splendid variety of the Cedar and quite as hardy, with beautiful glaucous foliage. 2 to 3 ft., \$3; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.

PICEA · The Spruces

No other family of evergreens is likely to be better known or more largely planted than the Spruces. They are splendidly fitted for individual planting, and develop into grand specimens; or they are just as effective for groups, collections and windbreaks. Generally they are rapid growers, attaining a good age and thrive in almost any except wet soils.

Picea alba (White Spruce). Resembles the Norway Spruce to a certain extent, but of nobler structure. Makes an excellent hedge. It is destined to become one of our most popular Spruces. The needles are bluish gray-green. 1 to 2 ft., \$1; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.50. We will quote special prices in quantity for hedging.

P. Alcockiana (Alcock's Spruce). Of a fine, upright-growing habit, with slender branches; needles dark, glossy green above, beautiful silvery blue beneath. Very hardy and useful variety. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$3 to \$3.50.

P. Engelmanni (Engelmann's Spruce). A desirable form of Spruce for ornamental planting; has a resemblance to the well-known Blue Spruce, but is of softer appearance and more distinct in color. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.

P. excelsa (Norway Spruce). Probably more in use than any other Spruce, being inexpensive and a very rapid grower. If allowed to develop into a natural specimen it becomes a great tree, most beautiful in outline; but if planted and treated as a hedge, the Norway Spruce is impenetrable. This is also the true Christmas tree. 1 to 2 ft., 75 cts.; 2 to 3 ft., \$1; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$4 to \$5. 15 per cent less if ordered in lots of ten or more.

P. orientalis (Eastern Spruce). This Spruce forms a very symmetrical, compact pyramid, with short, dark, rich green needles. Hardy and valuable for every purpose. 1 to 2 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.

P. pungens (Colorado Spruce). The original form, of which the famous Colorado Blue Spruce is a variety. It is very hardy and of great beauty. The color of the very stiff needles is a dull bluish green. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50.

P. pungens Kosteriana (Koster's Blue Spruce). Our grafted stock is all true and uniform in color, the cuttings being made from the very best blue specimens. For hardiness and rare beauty it is hardly surpassed. Very popular. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2; 2 to 3 ft., \$4; 3 to 4 ft., \$5; 4 to 5 ft., \$10; 5 to 6 ft., specimens, \$12 to \$15.

PINUS · The Pines

This genus of well-known evergreens includes our most beautiful park and lawn trees, as well as our invaluable forest trees. They are so manifold in habit and character, that a suitable tree may be found amongst the Pines for almost any place and location. They are extremely hardy and vigorous growers, but prefer a well-drained soil, and will not succeed in stagnant moisture.

Pinus Austriaca (Austrian Pine). Probably the hardiest of all Pines, therefore especially adapted to open, windy locations. Of very vigorous, healthy growth and massive form. The needles are heavy and long, of a glossy, dark green. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.

P. Cembra (Swiss Stone Pine). A distinct, upright-growing tree of symmetrical growth; the needles are of a silvery gray. 2 to 3 ft., \$3; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.

P. Mughus (Mugho Pine). This is a distinct Alpine species, and very interesting. Of dwarf, spreading habit, on rocky hillsides it becomes quite prostrate, crawling for many feet flat over the ground. Dark green and as hardy as a rock. 1 to 1½ ft., \$2; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.

P. Strobus (White Pine). One of our finest native evergreens, forming a noble, graceful tree of characteristic appearance. It is not particular as to soil, and will thrive on almost sterile sand, but likes the company of other trees and evergreens. 2 to 3 ft., \$1; 3 to 4 ft., \$2; 4 to 5 ft., \$3. Special prices will be quoted on large quantities and smaller sizes for reforesting.

P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine). A strong, vigorous grower, therefore useful in mass and screen plantings. Spreading branches; stiff, bluish green needles. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50.



Upright-growing Evergreens as a foundation planting

PSEUDOTSUGA

Pseudotsuga Douglasii (Douglas Spruce). This beautiful evergreen resembles a spruce, but is botanically different. Of graceful, symmetrical growth, it is valued highly as a specimen as well as in collections. The needles are soft and dark green, often showing a glaucous shade. 2 to 3 ft., \$2; 3 to 4 ft., \$3; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50.

RETINOSPORA · The Japan Cypress

The trees of this class of evergreens are characterized by their beautiful, feathery appearance and pyramidal growth, although they include a few species of dwarf habit. The different varieties assume quite distinct colors and habit, being constant and attractive at all seasons.

Retinospora obtusa (Obtuse-leaved Retinospora). One of the most valuable of its genus and of noble and graceful appearance. The fern-like, soft green foliage, arranged in flat filaments, retains its beauty and color at all seasons. Healthy, vigorous and upright grower, its many merits cannot be overestimated. Extremely hardy. 2 to 3 ft., \$2; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50.

R. obtusa nana. An extremely dwarf form and of true Japanese appearance. The dark, shining green leaves are arranged in flattened layers, arising above each other, giving it a distinct individuality all of its own. It dwarfs itself without any human help and, although reaching a very great age, it will barely reach a height of 3 feet. 1 to 1½ ft., \$2; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50.

R. obtusa nana aurea. Quite similar in habit and appearance to the above, with beautiful golden foliage of lasting quality. 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.

R. pisifera (Pea-fruited Retinospora). The airy and slender branches of this pretty Retinospora are open and gracefully arranged; the foliage is of light green above with a silvery sheen beneath. 2 to 3 ft., \$2; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.

R. pisifera aurea (Golden Pea-fruited Retinospora). In general appearance very like the species, but made especially valuable by its bright golden tint, the foliage holding this color even in winter. For contrast effect in group plantings it is very handsome. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50.

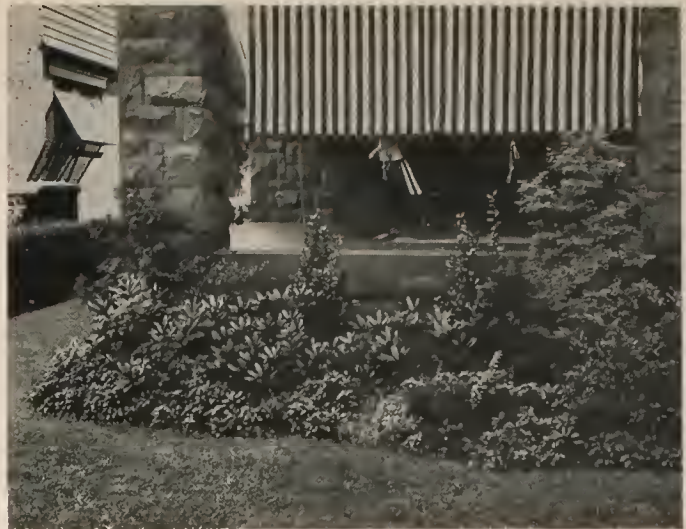
R. plumosa (Green Plume-like Retinospora). One of the best known Retinosporas and extensively used. Of distinct, symmetrical, conical shape, which can be improved through shearing, rendering it very compact and dense. The foliage is plume-like and light green. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$3; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50.

R. plumosa aurea (Golden Plume-like Retinospora). This is undoubtedly the most popular golden evergreen and is used everywhere, especially for contrast effects, in ornamental and landscape plantings. In habit and growth resembling the species, but its coloring is of a most pleasing gold. This attractive coloring is particularly bright in spring, and it retains its golden hue remarkably well through all the seasons. Absolutely hardy and winterproof. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.75; 3 to 4 ft., \$3; 4 to 5 ft., \$4.50. Excellent for winter window- and porch-boxes, in sizes 1 to 2 ft., at 50 cts. and 75 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

R. squarrosa (Silver Retinospora). An evergreen of great merit and beauty and of compact, dense growth. Very hardy and ornamental in many places. It is usually trimmed into a fine, shapely pyramid with silvery, bluish green foliage of a feathery character. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$5.

SCIADOPITYS

Sciadopitys verticillata (Umbrella Pine). The most interesting and remarkable evergreen brought to us from Japan. It is of very slow growth, but finally attains the height of a tree; of regular, pyramidal shape. Each branch and side growth is terminated by a whorl of umbrella-like tufts of needles of a shining, rich green. Quite hardy after once established. 2 to 3 ft., \$5; 3 to 4 ft., \$7.50.



A good all-the-year foundation planting

TAXUS · The Yews

The Yews are slow-growing but highly ornamental evergreens, preferring a sheltered position. Some varieties are most useful for hedge and screen purposes, as they respond willingly to shearing. Others again are most effectively used as specimens in strictly symmetrical gardens. They thrive best in a rich, moist, garden soil.

Taxus baccata (English Yew). A very dense-growing tree, with fine, dark green, healthy foliage that stands shearing well. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50.

T. baccata aurea (Golden English Yew). A golden form of the species. 1 to 1½ ft., \$2.

T. baccata fastigiata (Irish Yew). Well adapted to strictly formal planting; of a distinct, upright, conical shape. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50.

T. cuspidata (Japanese Yew). A dense-growing, upright, evergreen of great hardiness. 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.

THUYA · The Arborvitae

This class of evergreens cannot be too highly recommended. Thriving in most any soil, they respond freely to liberal treatment. Arborvitae adapt themselves wonderfully to most various treatments and uses, and most of them are quite hardy; they are, no doubt, the easiest evergreens to transplant.

Thuja occidentalis (American Arborvitae). Our native Arborvitae, probably the most useful of its class. It grows well everywhere and over a wide range of climate, forming a fine, erect pyramid, with soft and fresh green foliage. An excellent hedge and windbreak plant, and often used in tubs and vases. Easy to transplant and not expensive. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.

T. occidentalis aurea (George Peabody's Arborvitae). In habit and growth similar to the species, but has a distinct golden yellow hue; highly appreciated for contrast in foliage effects. 2 to 3 ft., \$2; 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50.

T. occidentalis compacta (Compact Arborvitae). A dwarf, dense-growing evergreen, with neat, bright green foliage. Used quite frequently for formal effects. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.75.

T. occidentalis pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arborvitae). Similar to the original form, but forming a strict pyramid of denser growth and finer texture. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.75; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.25.

T. occidentalis globosa (Globe Arborvitae). A very dwarf and compact-growing Arborvitae, forming a perfect globe without the help of pruning shears. Hardy, useful and ornamental. 9 in. to 1 ft., \$1; 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.

TSUGA · The Hemlocks

A group of evergreens not surpassed by any other. Their beauty and gracefulness in outline, hardiness, rapidity of growth and easy transplanting qualities make them our most popular and most highly valued evergreens. One of our great specialties.

Tsuga Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce). One of our magnificent native evergreens. It grows rapidly in almost any soil and situation. As a single specimen it will develop its full beauty as a tree; with its slender, elegant branches sweeping down to the lawn; as a hedge plant, screen or windbreak, it is of equal merit. 1 to 1½ ft., 75 cts.; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.20 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$4; 5 to 6 ft., \$5 to \$10, specimen.

T. Caroliniana (Southern Hemlock). Of quite distinct shape and beauty; foliage dense and dark green. 1 to 2 ft., \$2; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.

RED CEDARS IN QUANTITY

Ask for prices on any quantity. We know how to handle these trees and can make prompt delivery.

*Azalea amoena*, a fine evergreen shrub

Laurel, one of the best natives

HANDLING EVERGREEN SHRUBS

All broad-leaved evergreens require a mellow soil, rich in natural humus. It is of great importance that the planting soil for Rhododendrons and all kinds of Laurels should not contain any lime or acids. Where the soil is free of such elements, it is sufficient to add plenty of humus in some form and mix thoroughly. The presence of lime or acids, however, requires a radical change of soil, at least to the depth of 1 foot or more. Evergreen shrubs are easier to handle than evergreen trees, as the ball of roots and earth does not break as easily, on account of the net-work of fibrous roots. This kind of evergreens should be planted rather shallow, hardly covering the ball, but should have from 6 to 12 inches of leaf-mold for a mulch.

Never plant an evergreen shrub with a dry ball of earth, as it is next to impossible to soak such a ball thoroughly after planting. If the plants should happen to get dry before planting, stand them in water to their lower branches until well soaked.

Always break out the flower-stems of Rhododendrons and Laurels after blooming, as the formation of seeds deteriorates the future blossom.

Although evergreen shrubs prefer a moist soil, they will not succeed in wet soil or where the water-level is too high.

Winter protection is needed only in very exposed positions or in southern exposure; a light screen for windbreak or shade is sufficient.

KALMIA · The Laurel

The Laurel is such a common plant in the mountains of Pennsylvania that its beauty is not recognized so well as it should be. There is nothing more charming than its delightful, unique "patty-pan" shaped pink and white buds which open into exquisitely beautiful flowers which are borne in immense clusters. The foliage, too, is a joy, being broad and leathery in effect, being truly evergreen and giving a splendid touch of color to the landscape all winter. It is an excellent shrub for massing with Cedars. See Illustration on front cover.

A splendid plant for growing about the house and porch foundations, it is equally at home out on the lawn or growing under the trees in the woodland.

Added value is given to the Laurel at this time for its flowers have been adopted as the state flower of Pennsylvania, and we have a splendid lot of plants to meet the demand which will naturally be created for it.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

This is a group of highly desirable evergreens of great ornamental value. They are also termed broad-leaved evergreens, to distinguish them from the needle-bearing or coniferous evergreens. They are of more or less dwarf, shrubby habit, and include many of our most beautiful natives as well as introductions from far-off countries and countless garden hybrids. While we enjoy their beautiful, glossy and various-shaped evergreen leaves the year round, nearly all of them produce at certain seasons an abundance of rich or delicately tinted flowers. Evergreen shrubs transplant very easily, but they require a mellow soil, rich in humus and free of lime and acids.

ANDROMEDA

Andromeda floribunda; syn., **Pieris floribunda**. A beautiful, dwarf-growing plant, with small, leathery foliage and wax-like blossoms reminding one of lily-of-the-valley spikes. Likes a partly shaded location. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.75; 1½ to 1½ ft., \$2.25.

A. Japonica. Similar to the former with very rich and smooth foliage and overhanging racemes of waxy flowers in May and June. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.

ABELIA

Abelia rupestris grandiflora. One of our most useful evergreen shrubs and very hardy. The graceful, arching branches are clothed with fine, dark, glossy leaves. The white flowers appear in profusion from spring until frost. 1 to 2 ft., 50 cts. to \$1.

AZALEA

Azalea amoena. A perfectly hardy, low, spreading shrub, useful for many purposes and especially with Rhododendrons. In May the claret-colored flowers appear in such abundance that they really hide everything beneath them. The tiny, rich green foliage turns to a pleasing bronze tint in winter. 12 to 15 in., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10; 15 to 18 in., \$2 each, \$15 for 10.

A. Hinodegiri. A beautiful variety of the above and of characteristic Japanese appearance. The blossoms are larger and of a bright scarlet. A profuse bloomer; hardy foliage. 8 to 12 in., \$1.50; 12 to 15 in., \$2.

BUXUS · Boxwood

This class of well-known, hardy evergreens, ranging through the different species in size from real dwarf to medium-sized trees, are extensively used for many purposes. For permanent edging, hedges, grouping and specimens in strictly formal plantings, they have no equal. They transplant easily and safely because the roots hold a perfect ball. In rich, moist soil they will reach an indefinite age. Excellent tub- and vase-plants.

Buxus sempervirens (Common Tree Box). The most popular of all the Boxwoods. The variety used for edging is Dwarf Box, var. *suffruticosa*, and can be supplied in quantity at \$10 per 100. We have all sizes and forms at the prices noted.

Bush Form.		Pyramids.	
	Each		Each
10 to 12 in.	\$0 40	1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 50
12 to 16 in.	75	2 to 2½ ft.	2 50
16 to 20 in.	1 00	2½ to 3 ft.	3 25
1½ to 2 ft.	1 75	3 to 4 ft.	4 50
2 to 2½ ft.	2 50	Standards.	
Globes.		15 to 18 in. diam.	\$2 50
1½ ft. high x 1½ ft. across.	\$3 00	18 to 24 in. diam.	3 00
1¾ ft. high x 1½ to 2 ft. across.	\$3 to 4 00	24 to 30 in. diam.	4 50
		30 to 36 in. diam.	6 00

B. sempervirens arborescens (Tall Tree Box). A larger-growing tree, more open and less formal in appearance. 1 to 1½ ft., 75 cts.; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1; 2 to 3 ft., \$2 to \$3.



A foundation planting that fits the house—one year from planting



CRATAEGUS

Crataegus pyracantha (Evergreen Thorn). The sturdy branchlets are covered with deep green, shining foliage, attaining its greatest beauty when the brilliant scarlet berries are displayed in fall and winter. Although classed as a shrub, it is very well adapted to training over walls or trellis wires. 1½ to 2 ft., 75 cts.; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

DAPHNE

Daphne Cneorum (Garland Flower). A spreading, almost trailing, plant, with foliage dark green above and bluish below. It produces pretty pink sweet-scented flowers in April and May, and generally blooming a second time in August. Strong plants, 50 cts. to 75 cts.

EUONYMUS

Euonymus Japonicus (Japanese Euonymus). Sometimes called Japanese Laurel. A very useful evergreen bush, well suited to specimen planting as well as in groups and collections and excellent window-boxes. The beautiful, hardy, leathery leaves are dark green and shining; the bark is bright green. 1 to 1½ ft., 40 cts. to 50 cts.; 1½ to 2 ft., 50 cts. to \$1.

E. Japonica aurea (Golden Euonymus). A very hardy variety, with leaves beautifully marked with golden yellow. 1 to 1½ ft., 75 cts. to \$1.

KALMIA · Laurel

Kalmia latifolia (Mountain Laurel). See front cover. This is one of our great specialties and the state flower of Pennsylvania. For beauty, hardiness and usefulness it ranks with our native rhododendron. Although much admired by many friends of Nature in our mountain resorts, it is not nearly so much appreciated and in general use in landscape work, as it is in the great European gardens. The oblong leaves always look fresh and glossy, and contrast splendidly with the dainty rose-pink buds, opening into showy clusters of cream-white flowers in June. The bushes are of stately appearance and under favorable conditions, will reach a height and spread of from 6 to 8 feet. They like a soil rich in humus and a heavy mulch of leaf-mold; thrive well in half-shady positions, yet they do well in the open sun. The Laurel groups beautifully with our native Rhododendrons. Bushy plants, 1 to 1½ ft., \$1 each, \$8 for 10, \$70 per 100; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10, \$100 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 to \$3.50 each, \$20 to \$30 for 10; specimens, \$5 to \$10 each.

LEUCOTHOE

Leucothoe Catesbaei. Very useful for plantings as an undergrowth, as it endures the shade well. The long, pointed leaves are bronze-green, coloring beautifully during the winter months. In early spring there appear drooping panicles of wax-like flowers, very fragrant. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50.

MAHONIA

Mahonia aquifolia (Holly-leaved Mahonia). This is a very distinct and decorative evergreen, of medium size, with shining, prickly leaves of a glossy green, changing to a striking bronze-tint in winter. The bright yellow flowers appear in May and are succeeded by showy blue berries. 12 to 15 in., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; 18 to 24 in., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

M. Japonica (Japanese Mahonia). A stronger grower, with large, stiff leaves, which do not change color in winter; the yellow flowers in May and blue berries later on are very conspicuous. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25 to \$2.

OSMANTHUS · Fragrant Olive

Osmanthus aquifolium. A very attractive, dwarf evergreen of holly-like appearance. The leaves are spiny-toothed and shining, very persistent; the sweet-scented flowers appear in the fall. 1 to 2 ft., \$1; 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.75.

RHODODENDRONS

Besides our glorious native Rhododendrons, we have now, after long years of experimenting, quite a number of the choicest garden hybrids which are absolutely hardy. There is no doubt that Rhododendrons are the handsomest and most dignified broad-leaved evergreens; their magnificent, dark green, leathery foliage alone being a joy and contrast of rare beauty during the four seasons of the year. It is in May and June, though, when the huge, superbly colored clusters of flowers, in many shades of pink, violet, purple, white and rose are displayed, that any place or single planting in which Rhododendrons are employed, will reach the height of its perfection and splendor.

Rhododendrons are not so hard to grow as generally believed. Provided they are given a deep, rich, humous soil, free of lime and acids, and a liberal mulching of leaves to retain cool moisture in summer and keep frost from the roots in winter, they do not require any special attention. They do, of course, respond readily to a generous soaking during hot and dry spells in summer, and will also appreciate a slight overhead protection in winter when planted in exposed places.

Rhododendron maximum (Great Laurel). A very strong-growing, native Rhododendron, one of the hardiest of the species. The large, oblong leaves are of a glossy green, becoming darker when grown in a shaded position. The great white or rosy pink flowers appear in June and July. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., specimens, \$3 to \$5.

Rhododendron catawbiense. This is another native Rhododendron of great beauty and hardiness, and is the parent of a number of wonderful hybrids, originated by years of skilful labor of eminent growers and hybridizers of Rhododendrons on this and the other side of the Atlantic. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10; 2 to 3 ft., \$2 each, \$15 to \$25 for 10.

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE HYBRIDS

Album elegans. A fine, tall-growing variety, with blush-white flowers.

Caractacus. Purplish crimson; a good grower, with splendid foliage.

Catawbiense album. A splendid form of our hardy native, with blush-white flowers.

Delicatissimum. White, delicately tinted with pink; foliage hardy and glossy.

Everestianum. Rosy lilac; one of the best and hardiest growers; a profuse bloomer.

Kettledrum. Rich purplish crimson; hardy and an early bloomer.

Roseum elegans. A fine rose-color; good bloomer. Probably the best suited for our climate.

PRICES OF HYBRID RHODODENDRONS

Our Selection of Varieties	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft., well budded.....	\$1 50	\$12 50	\$100 00
2 to 2½ ft., well budded.....	2 00	17 50	150 00
2½ to 3 ft., well budded.....	3 50	30 00	
4 to 4½ ft., specimens	\$7 to 10 00		
Purchaser's Selection			
1½ to 2 ft., well budded.....	2 00	17 50	
2 to 2½ ft., well budded.....	2 50	22 50	

CAR SHIPMENTS OF RHODODENDRONS AND LAURELS

We are prepared to supply native Rhododendrons and Laurels in large quantities at very attractive prices. The plants are very fine and well branched. Prices on application.



Red Oaks—A good street tree



Horse-Chestnuts—Quick-growing and beautiful

DECIDUOUS TREES—THEIR CARE

The transplanting of a tree cannot be done without affecting the root-system. All broken and injured roots should be cut off with a sharp tool, from the underside upward. To offset this, the top of the tree should be cut correspondingly, or even more severely. The amount of wood to cut out depends on the root-system and the variety of tree. The less fibrous roots, the more severe the pruning will have to be; hard-wooded trees require a closer pruning than soft-wooded trees. It is a good rule to remove about three-fourths of last year's growth. With a little practice this can be done without altering the general shape of the tree. Every cut should be made clean and close to a strong bud. At the juncture of leading branches—especially in the case of fruit trees—the terminal bud should be one pointing toward the outside, in order to get an open, spreading growth.

Spread the roots carefully in every direction when planting, and pack the soil tightly about the roots, but keep the top layer loose and open. Soak thoroughly after planting, and repeat as often as necessary in dry weather. Mulch heavily with strawy manure or like material. Alphano Humus is splendid for mixing with the planting soil. See description and prices on back cover.



Oriental Plane. One of the very best street trees

DECIDUOUS TREES

Our list of this very important class of ornamentals has been carefully selected, and includes only such trees which are of real value and usefulness for general use, such as street and avenue plantings, for specimens on the lawn, for shade, and for grouping and mass effects. They comprise only the hardiest varieties and best growers. Owing to the peculiar nature of our soil a better and more fibrous root-system could not be produced anywhere.

ACER - The Maples

The Maple is probably the best known and most popular of our shade trees. It is a hardy, vigorous grower, usually free from insect and fungous attacks, and thrives in any kind of soil and under almost any condition.

Acer campestre (European Cork Maple). A small tree of dense growth, with interesting, corky branches and dull green leaves. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10; 6 to 8 ft., \$1 to \$2.50 each, \$9 to \$20 for 10.

A. dasycarpum (Silver Maple). This is a very popular Maple; a very rapid grower, therefore much in demand for quick effect. The light green, deeply cut leaves are silvery white underneath. We have a fine stock of this variety. 8 to 10 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10; 12 to 14 ft., \$2 each, \$18 for 10.

A. dasycarpum Wieri laciniatum (Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple). A quick-growing lawn tree of great ornamental value, with slender, gracefully drooping branches; the leaves are more deeply cut than those of the species, the Silver Maple. 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 12 to 14 ft., \$2.50 to \$5.

A. Negundo (Ash-leaved Maple, or Box Elder). This is another Maple with fast-growing hardy qualities, and thriving in the poorest and driest soil. The leaves resemble those of the ash. 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10; 12 to 14 ft., \$2 to \$5.

A. platanoides (Norway Maple). One of the most popular of all shade trees, forming a stately, round head without much pruning. The leaves are broad, deep green and very hardy. It is a vigorous but not a fast grower. 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.75 each, \$16 for 10; 12 to 14 ft., \$2 to \$5. Prices on larger specimens upon application.

A. platanoides Schwedleri (Purple Norway Maple). The leaves, especially in spring, have a beautiful, rich purplish color. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.50 to \$5.

A. pseudo-platanus (Sycamore Maple). A very handsome, broad tree, with heavy, dark green leaves. A quick grower and a splendid shade tree. 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10; 12 to 14 ft., \$2 to \$5.

A. rubrum (Red or Scarlet Maple). One of our most beautiful native Maples, and does well in wet places. Early in spring the scarlet flowers appear, followed later by bright red seed-pods. The rich green foliage turns to an orange-scarlet in the autumn. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10; 12 to 14 ft., \$2.50 to \$5.

A. saccharinum (Sugar or Rock Maple). For avenue and park plantings a better tree could hardly be found. It is a straight, symmetrical grower of grand proportions; it grows well in almost any soil, except in wet locations. The fall coloring of this Maple is brilliant. 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10; 12 to 14 ft., \$2.50 to \$5 each.

A. Tataricum Ginnala (Siberian Maple). A graceful, dwarf tree of shrubby habit; very hardy and splendid for its foliage effect. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., \$1 each, \$8.50 for 10; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.

SHADE TREES

Around your house will mean money to your bank account when you want to sell!



Partial view of the grounds of the Colonial Country Club, Harrisburg; planned and planted by us



JAPANESE MAPLES

These are generally dwarf-growing trees of strange beauty, extremely useful in landscape work.

Acer polymorphum atropurpureum. A blood-leaved variety, which holds its color all through the season. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2 to \$3.

A. polymorphum atropurpureum dissectum. A very pretty variety of low, spreading habit; the foliage flesh-pink in the spring, turning deep red. 1 to 1½ ft., 75 cts.; 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.

A. polymorphum dissectum. As finely cut as the above, but the color reddish green. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.

A. Japonicum aureum. Foliage shaded in gold and light green; beautiful in contrast with dark-colored plants. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

AESCULUS · The Horse-Chestnuts

Aesculus Hippocastanum (Horse-Chestnut). A very popular, handsome shade tree, of vigorous, compact growth. The leaves, with seven leaflets, appear very early in spring; in May an abundance of white, spotted flowers are produced in large, upright trusses. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10.

A. Hippocastanum rubicunda (Red-flowering Horse-Chestnut). One of the finest ornamental trees in cultivation; of a shapely, round appearance; the flowers are very showy red; leaves dark green. A rare tree. Grafted stock, 8 to 10 ft., \$2.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$3 to \$5.

ALANTHUS · Tree of Heaven

Ailanthus glandulosa (Chinese Sumac; Tree of Heaven). A rapid-growing shade tree. The feathery foliage gives it a tropical appearance. 10 to 12 ft., \$1.25; 12 to 14 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.50.

ALNUS · The Alders

Alder glutinosa (European or Common Alder). A useful, quick-growing tree, well suited for damp places; the round, coarsely toothed foliage is of dull green. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.75.

A. incana (Speckled Alder). Another rapid-growing Alder, doing equally well in dry and in wet soils. The finely toothed leaves are oval, dark green above, lighter beneath. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.

A. incana laciniata (Cut-leaved Speckled Alder). A very graceful and ornamental tree, with elegant, drooping branches; the foliage is deeply cut and fern-like. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.



Ginkgos. A good substitute for Poplars

BETULA · The Birches

The Birches are among our most graceful trees. They are extremely hardy, the species ranging over a great variety of climates. The White Birch, for instance, is the most northerly tree in Europe; it thrives in the almost sterile sands of Siberia up to the wind-swept regions of the Arctic zone.

Betula alba (European White Birch). With its beautiful white bark it is frequently termed the "Maiden amongst trees." Whether planted as a specimen or in colonies it is always attractive and prominent in a landscape. The first leaves out in spring, on slender, drooping branches, represent probably the most dainty green of any leaf-green produced in Nature. 6 to 8 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$2 to \$3.

B. alba fastigiata (Pyramidal White Birch). Of a compact, pyramidal habit; very interesting and valuable. Bark silvery white. 4 to 5 ft., \$1; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

B. alba laciniata pendula (Weeping Cut-leaved White Birch). One of the noblest weeping trees for park and lawn use, as quite a young tree it acquires a weeping habit and a beautiful white bark; the foliage is deeply and delicately cut. 8 to 10 ft., \$2; 10 to 12 ft., \$3 for fine specimens.

B. alba purpurea (Purple Birch). A very effective variety, with rich, metallic purple leaves. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.

B. lenta (Sweet, Black or Cherry Birch). This is a very handsome native tree, with heart-shaped, shining green leaves and aromatic bark. 6 to 8 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

B. nigra, or rubra (Red Birch). Another valuable native tree, of graceful habit and splendid for lowland plantings. It is quite a familiar tree, as it can be seen along the banks of streams, with its bark all ragged and torn. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

B. papyrifera (Paper or Canoe Birch). A tree of vigorous, upright growth, with broad foliage and white bark. Extremely ornamental. 6 to 8 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

CARPINUS · The Hornbeam

Carpinus Americana, or Caroliniana (American Hornbeam). A hardy, valuable native tree that will thrive in dry, rocky places. It is of a dense growth, the leaves clinging to the tree nearly all winter. 4 to 6 ft., \$1; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

THE CATALPAS

These are popular, ornamental trees of tropical appearance; they are rapid growers and quite easy to transplant; they stand exposure and thrive in meager soil. Leaves large, heart-shaped and of a pleasing green; the upright flower-spikes in midsummer are very showy.

Catalpa Bungei (Chinese Catalpa). Often called "Umbrella Tree," on account of its perfect, globular, umbrella-like head, which it maintains without the aid of pruning. Very ornamental and easy to grow. Grafted trees, 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$2; 6 to 8 ft., \$3 to \$5.

C. speciosa (Western Catalpa). Also known as the "Indian Bean Tree." One of the quickest and easiest trees to grow. A very fine, dense shade tree on account of its large leaves; highly ornamental when in bloom. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each, \$8 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

CORNUS · Dogwood

Cornus florida (White-flowering Dogwood). One of our most valuable native trees for landscape gardening. In early May large white blossoms appear before the leaves; in fall, bright red berries and beautifully tinted foliage make the tree stand out in every landscape. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., \$1 each, \$8 for 10; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25 to \$2 each, \$10 to \$15 for 10.

C. florida rubra (Red-flowering Dogwood). Has the same good habit as the species, but the flowers are deep pink. Grafted stock. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.



American Elms. For a wide street there is no better tree

FAGUS · The Beeches

Fagus sylvatica (European Beech). A highly ornamental, long-lived, compact tree. If planted as a specimen the Beech will develop into a mighty, spreading tree of stately appearance, but if treated as a screen or hedge it will form a powerful windbreak because of its dense growth and its persistent foliage. Requires great care in transplanting. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 8 ft., \$2.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$3.

F. sylvatica asplenifolia (Fern-leaved Beech). A very beautiful variety, with foliage finely and deeply cut. 2½ to 3 ft., \$1; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.

F. sylvatica purpurea (Purple or Copper Beech). The foliage of this elegant tree is deep purple in spring, changing to crimson and purplish green in summer and fall. Grafted stock. 3 to 4 ft., \$1; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 5 to 6 ft., \$2 to \$3.

F. sylvatica Riversi pendula (Weeping Purple Beech). A weeping form of the above. Grafted stock. 4 to 5 ft., \$3.

FRAXINUS · The Ash

Fraxinus alba (American White Ash). This is a splendid, old native, with massive trunk and spreading branches. A quick grower. The leaves are dark green above and light silvery beneath; the fall coloring is brilliant yellow. 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50.

F. excelsior (European Ash). A lofty, rapid-growing tree, with dark green foliage of large size and remaining on the tree late in fall. It thrives well in moist locations. 5 to 7 ft., 75 cts.

GLEDITSCHIA

Gleditschia triacanthos (Honey Locust). A well-known tree of great hardiness. The delicate foliage and long thorns make it an interesting tree of fine appearance. 5 to 6 ft., 50 cts.; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.

GYMNOCLADUS

Gymnocladus Canadensis (Kentucky Coffee Tree). The shape of the tree is irregular and open; the branches are blunt and twigless; the foliage is large, of a peculiar bluish green. The white flowers appear in open racemes and are followed by enormous brown seed-pods, containing coffee-like beans. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1 to \$1.50.

LARIX · The Larches

Larix Europaea (European Larch). This is a quick, upright-growing tree of great beauty. The light green, needle-shaped leaves appear very early in spring. The tree has the appearance of a conifer, but is deciduous. Very hardy and useful. 4 to 5 ft., \$1; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

L. leptolepis (Japanese Larch). This tree is of pyramidal growth, bearing horizontal branches. The leaves are broad and soft and of a rich, bluish green. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25.

LIQUIDAMBAR

Liquidambar styraciflua (Sweet Gum). This is another of our native trees of rare beauty and great ornamental merit. The handsome, star-shaped leaves are of a glossy green and display autumn tints of remarkable contrasts. The leaves and bark have aromatic properties. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., \$1; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.

LIRIODENDRON

Liriodendron Tulipifera (Tulip Tree). A grand, well-known, native forest tree of rapid growth. The mighty, straight trunk has a smooth bark; the leaves are large, glossy and of distinct shape. The tulip-shaped flowers appear in June, their color being a greenish yellow, tinted with orange and of magnolia-like fragrance. Best transplanted in spring. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.

THE MAGNOLIAS

This class of trees ranges in size from medium heights down to dwarf and shrub-like plants. Their stately, tropical appearance, richness of foliage, profusion of large, beautiful, fragrant flowers, hardness and ease of culture place them first in the line of flowering trees.

AMERICAN MAGNOLIAS

Magnolia acuminata (Cucumber Tree). Pyramidal growth, with handsome foliage; the fruit, when green, resembles a cucumber, but turns deep scarlet when ripe. 5 to 6 ft., \$1; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.50.

M. glauca. This is a useful native Magnolia, especially well adapted to moist locations. The thick, glossy, almost evergreen leaves have a bluish green tone; the white blossoms, in June are very sweet-scented. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.

ORIENTAL MAGNOLIAS

These exotic varieties flower earlier, often before the leaves appear. They are more or less of bush-like appearance, as they maintain their branches clear to the ground. Ornamentals of the highest value.

Magnolia conspicua, or **Yulan** (Chinese White Magnolia). One of the showiest Magnolias on account of its numerous large, white flowers, appearing in April. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

M. Lennei (Lemme's Magnolia). A fine, strong grower, quite frequently blooming in May and again in late summer; the blossoms are remarkable—deep rose-colored without and pearl-white within. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$3 to \$5.

M. Soulangeana (Soulange's Magnolia). Hardy and vigorous. The foliage is large and glossy, the deep, cup-shaped, pink-and-white flowers open in April. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$3 to \$5.

M. stellata Halleana. (Hall's Japanese Magnolia). This is the dwarfest and bushiest of all Magnolias, and blooms earlier than any other variety; the semi-double, paper-white, star-like flowers literally cover the tree. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 to \$3.50.

MORUS · The Mulberries

Morus alba Tatarica (Russian Mulberry). Probably the only tree that will grow under any condition, even the most unfavorable. Pleasant green foliage. The fleshy, sweet fruits are a great attraction to birds. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each.

M. alba pendula (Teas' Weeping Mulberry). One of the prettiest and most popular weeping trees. The light green foliage is deeply lobed; the long, slender branches sweep the ground. Of highly ornamental value. Grafted stock. 5 to 6 ft., 2-year heads, \$1.50; 6 to 7 ft., 2- to 3-year heads, \$2 to \$3.

PAULOWNIA

Paulownia imperialis (Empress Tree). Certainly the most conspicuous and tropical-looking of all shade trees. A rapid grower, satisfied with any soil. The enormous leaves often measure 18 inches across; the very fragrant flowers appear in June, in long, purplish panicles. 6 to 8 ft., strong, \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.

PLATANUS · Buttonwood

Platanus occidentalis (Buttonwood). This is the native Plane, one of the grandest and most massive of American trees. A useful tree and exceedingly pretty in winter, when the vari-colored bark shows effectively. 10 to 12 ft., \$1.25 to \$2.

P. orientalis (Oriental Plane). Although similar to the above, yet it is a better and cleaner tree, especially for street and city planting. We recommend it as one of the very best trees for street and avenue plantings as well as for general purpose. Extremely hardy, thrifty and free from insects and disease. 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10; 12 to 14 ft., \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10. Specimens, from \$3 up.



Flowers of the Dogwood



Plant Dogwoods against Evergreens

POPULUS · The Poplars

Inexpensive, hardy, rapid-growing trees, very much in use for quick or temporary effects. Easy to transplant, thriving under almost every condition.

Populus alba Bolleana (Bolle's Poplar). In habit and growth similar to the Lombardy Poplar, but the bark is grayish green and the leaves are dull green above and beautiful, silvery white underneath. Very effective. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.75 each, \$15 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$2 to \$2.50.

P. monilifera, or **deltoides** (Carolina Poplar). We do not recommend this tree for street or lawn plantings, except in places where no other tree will grow. The hardest and easiest tree to transplant; the pleasant green leaves are never troubled with disease and seldom with insects. 8 to 10 ft., 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$1 to \$1.50 each, \$7.50 to \$10 for 10.

P. nigra fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar). One of the most characteristic trees in the landscape, valuable as well for formal as for natural plantings. For quick effect, such as screening, it stands first. Of distinct, upright, pyramidal growth. Introduced from Lombardy, Italy. Our stock is large and splendidly grown. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 6 to 8 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10. Larger trees from \$1.50 up.

QUERCUS · The Oaks

Probably no other class of trees includes so many native varieties as the Oaks. The tree stands as a symbol of vigor, hardihood, strength and majesty. A hundred-year-old Oak tree is a picture never to be forgotten. Yet the belief that only the next generation can enjoy the beauty of an Oak tree we plant is erroneous, because after once established, they push forth in a fast and vigorous growth.

Quercus alba (White Oak). One of the noblest native Oaks of the northern states and a lawn tree of great beauty. Bark light gray; leaves bright green above, bluish white beneath; fall tint, deep purple. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$2; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.50.

Q. coccinea (Scarlet Oak). A valuable Oak for lawn and street planting; the deeply cut, bright green foliage turns to a brilliant scarlet in fall. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.50.

Q. palustris (Pin Oak). Probably the most distinct and most valuable of all the Oaks; a tree known for its grace and beauty. The growth is erect and symmetrical, the long branches being slightly pendulous. The healthy, dark green foliage is deeply cut. A range of colors between orange-gold and crimson shades are the autumn tints of this splendid Oak. Easy to transplant. Our Pin Oaks have the finest fibrous roots that can be produced. 6 to 8 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$2; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.50. Heavier trees, from \$3 up.

Q. Robur (English Oak). A long-lived tree of spreading habit. The leaves are smaller than on our native Oaks, but are retained very late in winter. 6 to 7 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

Q. rubra (Red Oak). A beautiful, broad-spreading fast-growing tree, with stout branches; the rich, dark green foliage turns to a bronze-red in fall. 6 to 8 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.

ROBINIA · The Locusts

Robinia Pseudacacia (Black Locust). This is a familiar tree of rapid growth, thriving well in almost any soil and location. The pinnate foliage is light green and airy. The extremely fragrant white flowers appear in June. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.

SALISBURIA

Salisburia adiantifolia (Ginkgo, or Maidenhair Tree). Botanically and otherwise perhaps the most interesting of all shade trees. Coming to us from China, it is considered the link between conifers and deciduous trees. The bark is beautiful and clean; the leathery, pleasant green foliage has the shape of maidenhair fern leaves. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$2 to \$3.

SALIX · The Willows

Salix Babylonica (Weeping Willow). Our popular Weeping Willow, whose graceful, hanging branches droop clear to the ground or surface of water if planted near the water's edge. 6 to 8 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25.

S. Babylonica dolorosa (Wisconsin Weeping Willow). A very strong-growing form; similar to the former. 6 to 8 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25.

S. pentandra (Laurel-leaved Willow). A desirable small tree or bush for screen and group planting. The green shining leaves resemble in shape and size those of a sweet bay tree. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each, \$5 for 10; 5 to 6 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

SOPHORA

Sophora Japonica (Japan Pagoda Tree). This is a perfect lawn tree, quite distinct. The foliage is soft and delicately colored; the clusters of creamy white blossoms are very conspicuous in August. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50; 6 to 7 ft., \$1.75 to \$2.

SORBUS · Mountain Ash

Sorbus, or **Pyrus aucuparia** (European Mountain Ash). A very hardy, small, ornamental tree of symmetrical, round form. The leaves are compound, dark green, turning a striking yellow in fall. Broad, flat corymbs of white flowers appear in early summer, followed by huge clusters of bright red berries; these are eagerly sought by birds. A few Mountain Ash trees around the house will provide much pleasure to bird-lovers. 6 to 8 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

TAXODIUM · The Cypress

Taxodium distichum (Deciduous or Bald Cypress). This is a highly ornamental tree that should be more planted. It is of a stately, pyramidal shape, the foliage having a light green, fleecy, cheerful appearance. It is probably the most remarkable tree in so far as it will thrive in dry soil as well as in swampy places. If actually growing in the water, the roots will form peculiar-shaped knobs or knees, through which air is provided for the roots. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1 to \$1.50.

TILIA · The Linden

Tilia Americana (American Linden). A fine tree for lawn and avenue planting. The leaves are heart-shaped, dark green above, lighter below; the small yellow flowers, opening in spring, are very fragrant. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.50 each, \$22.50 for 10.

T. argentea, or **tomentosa** (Silver-leaved Linden). A shade tree of distinctly ornamental value. A vigorous grower, of pyramidal form; the large leaves have an effective silvery sheen beneath. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.75; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.50 to \$4.

T. Europaea (European Linden or Lime Tree). A very hardy, adaptable shade tree, with plenty of foliage; very fragrant when in bloom. 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.75 to \$2.50 each, \$15 to \$20 for 10. Prices for large specimens of Lindens on application.

ULMUS · The Elms

A desirable class of trees, equally useful for landscape work as well as for street and avenue planting. The finest specimens and the grandest avenues of Elms are found throughout the eastern states.

Ulmus Americana (American Elm). One of our best-known native trees. Extremely thrifty, hardy and satisfied with almost any soil. Our transplanted Elms are unsurpassed for vigor and root-system. 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50 to \$3 each, \$12.50 to \$25 for 10. Large specimens, from \$5 up.

U. campestris (English Elm). As good as our native Elm, but holds its leaves longer in autumn. 8 to 10 ft., \$1; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.50.

U. latifolia. A splendid variety, with large leaves and fine, smooth trunk. 8 to 10 ft., \$1; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 12 to 14 ft., \$3.



The foundation planting makes this house inviting and cozy

GROUP PLANTING

It is a fundamental principle of landscape gardening that the lawn is the canvas upon which the gardener "paints" his picture with trees and plants of various kinds and sizes as his "colors."

To bring out the full beauty of the garden it is an unpardonable crime to "spot" the grass all over with shrubs or plants, no matter how beautiful they may be in themselves, and the only proper plan is to preserve the open lawn effect by placing the plants in groups about the edges. One can hardly realize how large a comparatively small place may be made to appear by this "plant-group" method. A certain shrub may have its use growing by itself in a special place on the lawn, but as a general rule, it looks lonesome and does not nearly show its beauty as when planted in the right company.

This is one object of our landscape Department, to show how to apply this group-planting to your place.

FOUNDATION PLANTING

There is little beauty in the bare walls of a house rising straight from the grass or ground, and neither house nor lawn are given a fair chance to show their good points. The softening influence of shrubbery planted about the foundation walls is full of the suggestions of beauty in itself, apart from the toning down of the hard lines of the stiff, straight lines of brick or stone, and they are given a graceful sweep toward the lawn, melting insensibly into the surrounding base.

Color, too, plays a prominent part in the choice of shrubbery for foundation planting, and the raw red of certain brick and bright green of the lawn, contrasting most unfavorably at times, can be brought in a charming harmony of color by the soft greens and browns of certain shrubs.

Low-growing evergreens, such as the Arborvitae and Junipers, and the evergreen shrubs, like Rhododendrons and Laurel, are all desirable for planting at the base of the house or porch, and provision is easily made for necessary openings to the cellar. And many of the deciduous flowering shrubs find congenial surroundings in such locations. With their many colored flowers in spring and summer, and, in some cases, the dark or brilliant berries of fall, all add to the charm of this form of planting. Nothing does so much toward transforming the house and grounds into a complete picture as the shrubbery and flowers about the foundations.

FLOWERING AND ORNAMENTAL FRUIT TREES

MALUS · Fragrant Flowering Crab

Malus baccata (Siberian Flowering Crab). Small, spreading tree; flowers white and fragrant; fruit ornamental. 75 cts. and \$1.

M., Excellenz Thiel. Beautiful novelty, with slender, drooping branches and pink blossoms and fruit. \$1.50.

M. floribunda. One of the prettiest, loaded with pinkish buds and flowers in spring. 75 cts. and \$1.

M. floribunda atropurpurea. Has beautiful red blossoms. Very choice. 75 cts. and \$1.

M. ioensis Bechteli (Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab). Large, double flowers of delicate blush-pink and highly perfumed. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1.

M. Niedzwetzkyana. Striking, reddish brown bark and foliage; pinkish flowers. \$1 and \$1.50.

M. pendula, Elise Rathke. One of our most effective weeping ornamentals, the branches sweeping clear to the ground, covered with blossoms in spring, and good-sized golden yellow fruit with red cheek in fall. The fruit is very good for eating. Grafted on 4- to 6-foot stems, \$1.50 to \$3.

CERASUS avium flore pleno. The double-flowering Cherry; Pink and White varieties. A grand ornamental. \$1.50 to \$2.

C. avium rosea pendula. A beautiful weeping Japanese Cherry, with rose-colored blossoms. \$1.50 to \$2.

PRUNUS Pissardi (Purple-leaved Plum). Very handsome and ornamental; foliage a striking purple. 50 cts. to \$1.

P. Sinensis flore pleno. Extremely pretty, double-flowering Japanese shrub. White and Pink sorts. 75 cts. and \$1.

P. triloba (Double-flowering Plum). One of our most attractive spring-blooming ornamentals, covered with delicate pink flowers in May. A healthy, vigorous grower. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

STANDARD CURRANTS. Very distinct and attractive, especially when in fruit. Grafted about 3 to 4 feet high, \$1 to \$1.50.

STANDARD GOOSEBERRIES. Just as pretty and effective as Standard Currants. Grafted 3 to 4 feet high, \$1 to \$1.50 each.



Flowering Crab



Proper planting has broken the stiff architectural lines and made this house part of the landscape



FALL PLANTING

Aside from certain trees, shrubs and other hardy plants which Nature demands shall be transplanted in spring, the greatest success follows the transplanting of many growing things in the cool days of autumn. There is good reason in this, too, for many plants make a fall growth of fibrous roots, to carry them over the winter, and when they are moved to new locations while the ground is still warm, they settle down comfortably and soon make themselves at home. They are well prepared, too, to withstand the bad effects of the dry spring weather we are likely to have in this climate, and which is so detrimental to newly planted stock.

The great advantage of fall planting is more fully realized the following spring, when the new plants awake and respond to the warm rays of the sun. Then, with bounteous foliage and flower they greet the returning spring and continue to thrive and grow as if they had never been moved.

The saving of time, too, is a most important factor, for fall planting, in many cases means a full year gained. Another important item is the ability of the planter to anticipate desired effects, as it is much easier to determine this with the mind full of the memory of summer than it is in the cold, raw days of early spring.

Still another vital feature of fall planting lies in the fact that it can be done when time is plentiful, and one is not burdened with the rush of the thousand and one things which demand attention all at one time in the spring.



Spiraea Van Houttei

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

In making up this selection of Ornamental Shrubs, particular care has been taken to name only the very best and most useful varieties. Shrubs can be planted either as individuals on lawns, or in beds and then be allowed to develop into perfect specimens, or they can be put to use for borders and screen plantings and for groups and mass effects. The full beauty of any ground cannot properly be expressed until Deciduous Shrubs have been planted liberally and judiciously.

The method of propagating and cultivation of our Shrubs is such that only the hardiest, most vigorous and perfect-rooted stock is being produced, and they will create an immediate effect in any planting.

AESCULUS

Aesculus parviflora; syn., *Pavia macrostachya* (Dwarf Horse-chestnut). A broad-spreading shrub of great beauty, with deep green foliage. Is a mass of beautiful, upright spikes of white blossoms in July. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.

AMELANCHIER

Amelanchier botryapium (Juneberry). An early-flowering, showy bush; the white flowers are succeeded by purplish fruit. Well adapted for wild effects and rocky soil. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

A. Canadensis (Shad Bush). A fine native variety, with oval, shining leaves. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

AMORPHA

Amorpha fruticosa (False Indigo). A strong and easily grown shrub, with compound feathery foliage and spikes of indigo-blue flowers in June. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

ARALIA

A. pentaphylla; syn., *Acanthopanax pentaphyllum*. Splendid for mass plantings and on rocky slopes. Bears shining green leaves until late in fall. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

A. spinosa (Hercules' Club). Very odd and yet ornamental; stout, thorny branches; leaves 2 to 3 feet long; enormous, flat corymbs of white flowers in August. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., 50 cts.

AZALEAS

A group of extremely showy shrubs when in bloom. Indispensable for landscape work and well suited for damp and boggy soils.

Azalea arborescens (Fragrant White Azalea). A valuable native variety, with white flowers, tinged with rose; very fragrant. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

A. mollis (Chinese Azalea). The size of the flowers of these little plants resemble those of the rhododendron. In April and May they are literally covered with large trusses of all shades of red, white, yellow and orange. Very hardy. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1; 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.50 to \$2.

A. nudiflora (Pinxter Flower, or Wood Honeysuckle). A native Azalea, with deep reddish pink flowers in May. Does well in swampy places. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

BENZOIN

Benzoin odoriferum; syn., *Lindera Benzoin* (Spice Bush). A splendid native shrub, especially valuable for mass effects in natural plantings. Early in spring the small yellow flowers appear before the leaves develop; the bright scarlet berries later are quite attractive. A good shrub for wet or moist places. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.



The foundation planting, a hedge and a few trees made this picture in one year



BERBERIS · The Barberries

A species of small and medium-sized shrubs of great ornamental merit. They are unsurpassed used as specimen shrubs in foundation plantings or as hedge plants.

Berberis Thunbergii (Thunberg's Japanese Barberry). A low, spreading bush of dense growth, fitting in everywhere. It forms a gracefully drooping shrub for low plantings and as a hedge plant it is invaluable. It stands shearing well, and becomes impenetrable; but, if allowed to develop naturally, its beauty and gracefulness are unsurpassed. The foliage is of the daintiest green in spring and stands out in the most brilliant shades of orange and red in the autumn. The numerous bright scarlet berries last from fall well into winter. 1 to 1½ ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 1½ to 2 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 2 to 2½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10. Sheared and naturally grown specimens from \$1 to \$2.50. For prices by the hundred, see under Hedge plants, page 18.

B. vulgaris (Common Barberry). A sturdy, upright-growing bush, with light green, prickly leaves and showy golden yellow flowers in early summer; dark reddish berries lasting all winter. They are splendid for marmalade and jelly. 1½ to 2 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

B. vulgaris purpurea (Purple Barberry). In habit and growth similar to the species; the foliage, however, is dark purple and remains so throughout the season. 1½ to 2 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

BUDDLEIA. See page 31

CALLICARPA

Callicarpa purpurea. One of the showiest shrubs in the fall, with graceful long and slender branches. They are fully laden with tiny pink flowers; later with a multitude of violet-colored berries. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

CALYCANTHUS

Calycanthus floridus (Allspice, or Sweet Shrub). An old-fashioned and very popular shrub, of strong, erect growth. The foliage is large and handsome; the flowers are purplish brown and very fragrant. Equally good for sunny and for shady places. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

CARAGANA

Caragana arborescens (Siberian Pea Tree). Hardy, upright grower, with light green foliage and golden yellow flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.

CARYOPTERIS

Caryopteris Mastacanthus (Blue Spirea). A low, bushy plant, especially valuable on account of its blooming late in September. 1 to 1½ ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 1½ to 2½ ft., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

CEANOTHUS

Ceanothus Americanus (New Jersey Tea). A low and spreading native shrub, very useful for massing in dry locations. Flowers appear in midsummer in a profusion of foam-like, delicate white panicles. Very hardy. 1½ to 2 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

C. hybrida, Gloire de Versailles. A beautiful hybrid variety, flowering all summer, with abundance of azure-blue trusses. 1½ to 2 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

CEPHALANTHUS

Cephalanthus occidentalis (Button Bush). A hardy and strong-growing native bush, with fresh green foliage; flowers during the summer in form of dense, round, creamy white heads. Fine for waterside plantings. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM · The Kadsura Tree

Cercidiphyllum Japonicum. A fine Japanese ornamental of upright, pyramidal growth. The light green, hardy foliage develops beautiful tints of yellow and scarlet in the fall. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.

CERCIS · The Judas, or Red Bud

Cercis Canadensis (American Red Bud). One of our most striking native plants when in bloom. Quite early in spring, before the leaves appear, branches and twigs are hidden by a veil of beautiful deep pink flowers. The foliage is heart-shaped, leathery and glossy green. Very hardy and splendid for massing and wild effects. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10; 5 to 6 ft., \$1 each, \$7.50 for 10.

CHIONANTHUS

Chionanthus Virginica (White Fringe Tree). A vigorous-growing bush, with large and handsome, dark green leaves. In May and June fringe-like, fragrant flowers appear in terminal panicles. Hardy and valuable. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

CLETHRA

Clethra alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush). A useful little shrub, with rich green foliage and showy spikes of white flowers in late summer. 2½ to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

COLUTEA

Colutea arborescens (Bladder Senna). An interesting bush of quick growth. Leaves small, light green; the yellow and brownish colored flowers are produced in long racemes and are succeeded by curious but showy red seed-pods. 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

CORNUS · The Dogwoods

Cornus alba (Siberian Dogwood). This is a hardy, useful shrub, with strong, bright red branches. Splendid for contrast effects in winter. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

C. alternifolia. A distinct variety and very graceful on account of its branches spreading in horizontal tiers above each other. Dark blue berries. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

C. Mas, or mascula (Cornelian Cherry). Strong and upright-growing bush, with dense, handsome, glossy foliage. One of the very first to bloom in spring, with showy yellow flowers. Scarlet berries in the fall. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

C. sericea (Silky Cornel). Characteristic by reason of its silk-like leaves, purplish red branches and blue berries. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

C. stolonifera aurea (Golden-twigged Dogwood). A splendid bush for contrast effects in winter. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

CORYLUS

Corylus Americana (American Filbert, or Hazelnut). A tall-growing, useful native shrub. Extremely hardy. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

C. Avellana (European Hazelnut). Strong, upright bush, with rough, dark green foliage. Bears a profusion of sweet nuts in peculiarly fringed husks. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. to 75 cts.

C. Avellana purpurea (Blood Hazel). One of our very best purple-foliaged shrubs; extremely effective. Hardy and free from insects and fungus. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

COTONEASTER

Cotoneaster Simonsii. A pretty and desirable shrub, with spreading branches; the deep, lustrous green foliage is almost evergreen. 2 to 2½ ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.



An inexpensive and beautiful treatment of a short, steep terrace, with Regel's Privet



CRATAEGUS · The Thorns

These are among the most beautiful flowering dwarf trees and shrubs. They do not require much space, are hardy and long-lived. The showy flowers are often sweet-scented and the fruit is ornamental.

Crataegus coccinea (Scarlet Thorn). A beautiful native Thorn and the first one to bloom. White blossoms in the beginning of May; bright scarlet fruit in the fall. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.

C. Crus-galli (Cockspur Thorn). A flat-growing bush or small tree, with horizontal branches and long, pointed thorns. Fruit and leaves produce a great color display in autumn. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.

C. oxyacantha (English Hawthorn). This foreign species includes several beautiful varieties, with double, white, pink and red flowers. They are exceedingly showy, sweet-scented and characteristic of many European gardens. Our hybrids are grafted plants. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts., 4 to 5 ft., \$1 to \$1.50.

CYDONIA

Cydonia Japonica; syn., **Pyrus Japonica** (Japan Quince). An exquisite little Japanese bush, with sharp spines and glossy foliage. In May the bush is a blaze of color. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

CYTISUS

Cytisus Laburnum (Golden Chain). A full-grown bush or dwarf tree when in perfect bloom is a sight never to be forgotten. The flowers, drooping in graceful racemes, seem to shower the plant with gold. Blooms in early summer. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

DEUTZIAS

Deutzia crenata candidissima (Double White Deutzia). A useful, strong-growing plant, of graceful appearance, especially when covered in June with double, white flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., heavy, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

D. crenata, Pride of Rochester. Of equally vigorous growth. Flowers also double and white, but the petals are tinted rose underneath. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

D. gracilis (Dwarf Deutzia). This is one of our most useful little shrubs, literally covered with double, white flowers in May. 1 to 1½ ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

D. Lemoinei (Lemoine's Deutzia). A wonderful hybrid Deutzia of medium size; it blooms early, the slender, drooping branches being covered with pure white, well-formed flowers. 1½ to 2 ft., 45 cts. each, \$3.25 for 10.

DIERVILLA · The Weigelas

Diervilla florida, or **rosea**. Like all the Weigelas, for hardiness and wealth of bloom it cannot be surpassed. Splendid, strong-growing shrubs for general use. Blooms in May and June; rose-colored flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

D. florida candida. Of the same good habits as the species, but the flowers are pure white. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

D. florida nana variegata. Of double value. Extremely showy when laden with pale pink flowers, and just as pretty throughout the season, on account of its beautiful variegated foliage. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 45 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

D. hybrida, Eva Rathke. An exquisite hybrid Weigela; the best red-flowering sort. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

ELAEAGNUS · Silver Thorn

Elaeagnus angustifolia (Oleaster). A tall-growing, open-headed shrub or small tree, with silvery foliage. The yellow flowers in June are fragrant, followed by yellow fruit. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

EUONYMUS · Burning Bush

Euonymus alatus (Cork-barked Euonymus). A very distinct and ornamental shrub, with beautiful corky bark. The yellow flowers are succeeded by bright red berries and the foliage turns to splendid autumn tints. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6 for 10.

E. Europæus (European Burning Bush). Of vigorous, upright growth, sometimes attaining size of a small tree. The orange-red seed-pods, combined with highly colored foliage produce a most striking fall effect. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

EXOCHORDA

Exochorda grandiflora (Pearl Bush). A rare but very hardy Chinese shrub. Extremely beautiful in May, when covered with pure white starry flowers; fragrant. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.

FORSYTHIA · Golden Bell

Forsythia Fortunei (Fortune's Golden Bell). This remarkably fine shrub, like all the Forsythias, ranges among the best and most useful of all our deciduous shrubs. This variety is of upright growth, with healthy green foliage. The first few warm spring days will turn these shrubs into a blaze of yellow. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 45 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

F. suspensa (Weeping Golden Bell). Of graceful weeping habit, with the same rich green foliage and wealth of bloom as the species. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 45 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

F. viridissima. Of more spreading growth, with glossy narrow leaves of the richest green. Golden yellow flowers in April. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 45 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

HALESIA

Halesia tetraptera (Silver Bell, or Snowdrop Tree). A tall-growing shrub or small tree, with slightly drooping branches and dark green foliage. In early May it is laden with white, fragrant flowers resembling snowdrops. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

HAMAMELIS

Hamamelis Virginica (Witch Hazel). An interesting native shrub, doing well in moist places. The small, bright yellow flowers appear in late fall. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS

(Alth a, or Rose of Sharon)

Popular and useful shrubs, hardy and beautiful when in bloom. Just as fine and suitable for specimen plantings as for groups and hedges. The following named varieties are among the best:

Pulcherrima. Single; white, tinted cherry-red.

Duchesse de Brabant. Large, double; reddish purple; free bloomer.

Violacea fl. pl. A fine shade of violet.

Totus albus simplex. Large, single, white, noble flowers.

All varieties, 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10

HIPPOPHAE

Hippophae rhamnoides (Sea Buckthorn). An irregular-growing shrub, with spiny branches and silvery gray foliage. The small yellow flowers in May are inconspicuous, but the showy orange-colored berries ripening in September, are very showy. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.



A little planting around the shop or mill makes better workmen and a better product

HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea arborescens. This is the hardiest and a fine native shrub. Does quite well in the shade. The flat, white flowers appear in June. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

H. arborescens alba grandiflora. A splendid variety and a great improvement on the above. Large, white flowers from spring till late summer. 2 to 2½ ft., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

H. hortensis Otaksa. A vigorous, dwarf grower, with healthy, dark green foliage. The most popular variety and a fine plant for tubs and vases. Numerous large and heavy flower-heads in either pink or blue shades. They require some winter protection. 1 to 2 ft., 50 to 75 cts.

H. paniculata. A hardy and very effective Hydrangea. Strong grower; upright, open panicles of creamy white flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

H. paniculata grandiflora (Great-panicked Hydrangea). A great favorite of everybody. In July and August the branches droop gracefully under the weight of immense flower-trusses, which are creamy white, turning pink in the fall. 1½ to 2 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

HYPERICUM · St. John's Wort

Hypericum Moserianum. A valuable little plant, of dwarf, pendulous habit; foliage is deep, glossy green, contrasting well with the golden yellow flowers. 1 ft., 30 cts. each; \$2.50 for 10.

ILEX

Ilex verticillata (Black Alder, or Winterberry). A hardy, attractive native, with bright green foliage. It is covered with showy, scarlet berries in fall. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

JASMINUM

Jasminum nudiflorum (Yellow Jasmine). A fine, slender shrub, which may be trained like a vine. On the first warm days of spring the pretty yellow flowers appear. 1½ to 2½ ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

KERRIA, or CORCHORUS

Kerria Japonica. A grand shrub, effective not only when in foliage and bloom, but also when leafless, because of its vivid green branches. Flowers yellow, single. 1½ to 2 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

K. Japonica flore pleno (Globe Flower). In growth and habit similar to the above, but the golden yellow flowers are double and globe-shaped. A perpetual bloomer. 1½ to 2 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

LIGUSTRUM · Privet

Ligustrum ciliatum, or medium. Narrow, light green foliage and an abundance of black berries. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

L. Iboata. Another hardy and strong grower, with curving branches. In June there are pretty white flowers, plentiful and fragrant, followed by bluish black berries. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

L. Iboata Regelianum. Similar to the species, but the branches are denser, twiggy and horizontal-spreading, somewhat drooping at the ends. Very distinct in appearance and hardy. Highly valued for hedges, and for mass effects; also for specimen plantings. 2 to 2½ ft., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10; 3 to 3½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

L. ovalifolium (California Privet). Our most popular hedge plants, but just as good and useful for groups and mass planting. The healthy, glossy green leaves are persistent till late in winter. It stands close shearing better than any other plant. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10. See Hedge Plants, page 18.

Trained Globes, perfect specimens, \$1 to \$5.

Trained Standards, very ornamental, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

L. vulgaris (Common Privet). A strong, upright grower, generally used as a hedge plant in Europe. The leaves turn to a purple hue in fall. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

LONICERA · Bush Honeysuckles

Lonicera fragrantissima (Chinese Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle). A very ornamental and useful plant. The broad, leathery leaves are almost evergreen. Extremely fragrant, pinkish white flowers appear early in spring. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

L. Morrowi (Japanese Honeysuckle). A strong grower, with twisted branches and dark green foliage. White flowers in May. The shining red fruit ripens in August and remains till winter. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

L. Tatarica rubra (Tartarian Honeysuckle). A well-known, strong-growing bush, with crimson flowers in May and June, and crimson berries. Makes a splendid hedge plant. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

L. Tatarica alba. A white-flowering variety of the species. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

MYRICA

Myrica cerifera (Wax Myrtle). Splendid shrub, with dark green, fragrant foliage, held almost through the winter. Reddish flowers appear in May, followed by white, waxy berries. 1½ to 2 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

PHILADELPHUS · Mock Orange

Philadelphus coronarius (Garland Mock Orange). An old-fashioned shrub of great merit and beauty. Hardy and vigorous grower. Fragrant, pure white flowers in June. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

P. grandiflorus. Strong and rapid grower, with drooping branches and large, white flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

P. Lemoinei. A remarkably fine hybrid, of graceful appearance. Abundant fragrant white flowers in June. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

PTELEA · Hop Tree

Ptelea trifoliata. An interesting, tall-growing shrub or small tree, with deep green leaves. They are trifoliate and have a hop-like odor. Dense, showy seed-clusters in summer till fall. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

RHAMNUS

Rhamnus catharticus (Buckthorn). Large-growing shrub, useful because of its hardness in smoky atmospheres and its endurance of partial shade. Ornamental berries in fall. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

RHODOTYPOS

Rhodotypos kerrioides (White Kerria). Hardy and desirable shrub for general use. Not at all particular as to soil. Snowy white flowers in May; effective black berries during the summer and fall. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., heavy, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

RHUS · Sumac and Mist Tree

Rhus Cotinus (Mist or Smoke Tree). An interesting and remarkable shrub of large and vigorous proportions. Leaves bright, pleasant green. In summer a profusion of delicate, feathery flowers appear, resembling a cloud of smoke. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

R. copallina (Shining Sumac). Fine, dense-growing ornamental, with dark green, shining foliage, displaying most gorgeous autumn tints. In July and August dense panicles of cream-colored flowers are borne, succeeded by effective scarlet seeds. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

R. glabra laciniata (Cut-leaved Sumac). A great shrub for mass effect. The foliage is beautifully cut, like fern-leaves. Also distinct for fall coloring. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

R. typhina (Staghorn Sumac). A well-known, native Sumac of great beauty, especially because of its splendid autumn tints. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.



Spiraea, Anthony Waterer, blooms all summer



Deutzia Gracilis—dwarf and graceful

RIBES · Flowering Currants

Ribes aureum (Golden Currant). Hardy and useful shrub, with glossy green foliage; showy, yellow fragrant flowers in May, followed by blackish fruit. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

R. sanguineum (Red-flowering Currant). A very fine variety, with long, hanging racemes of deep red flowers. Blooms in July. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

SAMBUCUS · The Elders

Sambucus Canadensis (Common Elder). A strong-growing native shrub, splendid for mass planting and wild effects. White flowers in June and useful black berries in August and September. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

S. nigra aurea (Golden Elder). Splendid variety of the European Elder. The bright, golden yellow leaves, retain their color all summer, make it a desirable plant for contrast effects. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

SPIRAEA

This is a very popular group of plants, useful and hardy. They transplant safely and easily, and thrive in any soil. Their species and varieties vary considerably in form, foliage and flowers. Excellent for group or foundation plantings.

Spiraea arguta. A noble shrub of medium height. The feathery, grayish green foliage is very attractive, and early in May it is covered with a multitude of small white flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

S. Bumalda. A fine, dense and bushy Spiraea of medium size; compact corymbs of rose-colored flowers in July. 1½ to 2 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

S. Bumalda, Anthony Waterer. Probably the best of all dwarf Spiraeas. Just as effective for foreground and border-planting as for use as a specimen. Its pretty, clean foliage is variegated with creamy white and yellow, and its bright-crimson flower-heads are perpetual all through the summer. 1 to 1½ ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 1½ to 2 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

S. callosa. Compact, upright-growing, of medium height. Glaucous foliage and rosy pink blossoms. 1½ to 2½ ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

S. Douglasi (Douglas' Spirea). A tall-growing sort, with spikes of deep rose-colored flowers in July and August. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

S. opulifolia (Ninebark). The strongest and most rapid grower of all the Spiraeas. Healthy, light green foliage; in June the branches bend gracefully under the weight of creamy white flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

S. prunifolia flore pleno (Bridal Wreath). The dark green, glossy foliage and an abundance of small, double, white flowers place this pretty Spirea among the showiest of its class. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

S. Reevesi. Similar to Van Houttei, but more erect growing. It blooms profusely in May and June, and holds its handsome foliage quite late in autumn. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., heavy, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

S. Thunbergii (Thunberg's Spirea). Not unlike Arguta, but dwarfer in habit. The long, narrow, pleasant green leaves produce beautiful autumn tints. April and May find this graceful little shrub covered with myriads of tiny, snow-white flowers. 1½ to 2 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 2½ to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

S. tomentosa. The dark green leaves are woolly beneath. From July to September deep pink, long, steeple-shaped flower-spikes are produced in great profusion. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

S. Van Houttei. One of our very best and most useful of all flowering shrubs. Equally good as a specimen as for masses, groups and hedges. The graceful, arching branches bend in May and June under the weight of flowers almost to the ground. This Spirea is also popular under the name, "Bridal Wreath." 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., heavy, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

STAPHYLEA

Staphylea Colchica (Bladder Nut). An interesting, upright-growing shrub, with handsome pale green foliage; fragrant panicles of white flowers in May and peculiar bladder-like seed-vessels later in the season. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.

STEPHANANDRA

Stephanandra flexuosa. A graceful and dainty shrub, beautiful in foliage, flower and autumn effect. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

STYRAX

Styrax Japonica. A hardy and vigorous-growing Japanese ornamental. Branches graceful spreading; fragrant, nodding racemes of white flowers in June and July. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.

SYMPHORICARPOS

Symphoricarpos racemosus (Snowberry). A most useful shrub, satisfied with any soil and treatment, even thriving in shady places, as under tall trees where hardly anything else will grow. Most attractive in fall and winter when heavily loaded with snowy white berries. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

S. vulgaris, or rubra (Coral Berry). Has the same good habits as the above, but coral-red berries. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

SYRINGA · The Lilacs

Syringa Japonica. A valuable, tall-growing species, with broad, leathery leaves and yellowish white flowers in June. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.

S. Josikæa (Hungarian Lilac). A very distinct and ornamental kind. Stout, upright grower; heavy, shining green foliage and rose-purple flowers late in June. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.

S. Persica. Of slender and graceful appearance; pale purple flowers in numerous large panicles; very sweet-scented. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.

S. vulgaris (Common Lilac). Our old-fashioned, everybody's Lilac, and yet one of the best. A profuse bloomer and very sweet. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

S. vulgaris alba (Common White Lilac). The white variety of the above; very effective. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

NAMED VARIETIES OF LILACS

Marie Legraye. Large; white.

Rosea grandiflora. Rosy white.

President Carnot. Beautiful lavender.

Madame Casimir Perier. Finest double; white.

Congo. Wine-red.

Marc Micheli. Clear lilac; large; double.

G. Maillot. Double; rosy lilac.

Crampbel. Single; lilac.

Duc de Nassau. Fine double; light violet.

Michael Buchner. Dwarf; double; pale lilac.

Miss Ellen Willmott. Fine double; snow-white.

All varieties, \$1 each

TAMARIX · Tamarisk

Tamarix Africana. Very distinct ornamental, with feathery, asparagus-like foliage of a pleasing green. Strong-growing shrub, with slender branches. Blooms in pinkish, slender-panicked racemes in May. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

T. Gallica. An European variety of similar habit, but with lighter green foliage and blooms later. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

T. hispida æstivalis. A beautiful, improved variety. Hardy, vigorous grower. In July and August it is covered with light rosy carmine flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.



A community planting. The old expensive fences give place to Privet hedges



HOW TO PLANT A HEDGE

The ground for a hedge should be as rich and in as good condition as for any other class of shrubs.

To grow a hedge successfully, from 4 to 6 feet width of ground should be allowed for it, and it all depends upon whether one wants a stiff formal hedge or a free and natural effect, how much trimming and shearing is to be done.

The standard plant for a trimmed hedge in this section is, by all odds, the California Privet, and this can be sheared to any desired height or shape. The best results are obtained by setting the plants 12 to 18 inches apart in two rows 6 to 12 inches apart, according to the width desired. Set the plants deep—at least 2 inches below the junctions of branches to the main stem, and trim them back well to insure a bushy growth at the bottom. The hedge should be trimmed early in spring before growth starts, again in July, and, if the growth has been very vigorous, later in the summer.

Many of the evergreens, such as Arborvitae, the Spruces and Hemlocks are all desirable for an evergreen trimmed hedge, as they will stand any amount of shearing. Their planting does not differ materially from planting the same trees as specimens. The distance apart is to be determined by the size of the plants used.

The real beauty of a hedge, or live fence, as it is sometimes called, is found by using *Berberis Thunbergii*, and allowing it to grow unrestrained except for shortening in some of the most straggling branches. This plant is noted for the brilliancy of its profusion of red berries in fall and winter, but the berries will not be borne if the hedge is trimmed. The Prostrate Privet (*Ligustrum Regelianum*) is similar in habit of growth and makes a very graceful hedge.

PLANTING AND CARE OF DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

The rules for planting deciduous shrubs are the same as for trees. They generally have an abundance of fibrous roots, therefore they will not require such a severe pruning. An exception to the rule, however, are such plants as Hydrangeas, Butterfly Plants, Blue Spireas and plants of similar habits. They greatly improve when pruned almost to the ground, producing stronger shoots and larger flowers. In regard to watering and mulching they are not so particular as trees, yet they will amply repay liberal treatment in this respect.

VIBURNUMS

Viburnum cassinoides (Withe-Rod). An upright shrub, good for moist places. The flowers are creamy white, the fruit becoming red and later black. 1½ to 2½ ft., 35 cts., \$3 for 10.

V. dentatum (Arrow-Wood). A useful native Viburnum, with numerous creamy white flowers and showy, blue-black berries. Foliage produces good autumn colors. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

V. Lantana (Wayfaring Tree). A very tall-growing, European species, fine for specimen planting. Large, flat-topped white flower-clusters in May and June. Bright red berries changing to black. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts., \$4.50 for 10.

V. opulus (High Bush Cranberry). Tall, vigorous grower and one of the showiest. Large, white flowers in profusion in May and June. The splendid scarlet berries persist all winter. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

V. opulus sterile (Guelder Rose). Almost as popular and reliable as the lilac. Flowers are produced in great abundance in large, globular "snowballs" in early summer. But there are no berries because the blossoms are sterile. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

V. tomentosum plicatum (Japan Snowball). A noble shrub, with beautiful, hardy foliage. The white, globe-shaped flowers are 3 to 4 inches across and very effective. One of the best Viburnums. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

VITEX

Vitex Agnus-castus (Chaste Tree). A distinct, ornamental shrub of vigorous growth. Leaves dark green above, grayish green below, with five to seven leaflets; strong, aromatic odor. Dense racemes of violet-purple flowers appear late in summer or early fall. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

HEDGE PLANTS

The proper selection and planting of a hedge settles the matter of the boundary line for all time. Not only is a hedge more beautiful than a fence, but it is far less expensive, needs no painting and little repairing. We suggest below a list of the best plants for hedge fences, and give the **approximate** cost per hundred feet, using average-sized plants. Smaller plants would require more; larger, less; the total cost would be approximately the same. Prices of the separate plants can be found under the listing elsewhere in this catalogue.

EVERGREEN			Size of plants	Unit, 100 ft. plants	Cost per 100 ft.
Azalea amœna. (Page 6.)	15-18 in.	50			\$50 00
Buxus suffruticosa. (Page 6.)	6-8 in.	100			10 00
Picea excelsa. (Page 4.)	2½-3 ft.	35			21 00
Pinus Austriaca. (Page 4.)	2½-3 ft.	35			70 00
Retinospora plumosa. (Page 5.)	2 ft.	50			75 00
Thuja occidentalis. (Page 5.)	3 ft.	50			25 00
Tsuga Canadensis. (Page 5.)	1½-2 ft.	50			37 50

DECIDUOUS

Berberis Thunbergii. (Page 14.)	1½-2 ft.	80	20 00
Berberis vulgaris. (Page 14.)	2-2½ ft.	70	17 50
Deutzia crenata. (Page 15.)	2-3 ft.	50	10 00
Deutzia gracilis. (Page 15.)	12 in.	100	17 50
Hibiscus Syriacus (Rose of Sharon). (P. 15.)	2-3 ft.	50	12 50
Ligustrum ovalifolium. (Page 16.)	1½-2 ft.	200	10 00
Ligustrum Regelianum. (Page 16.)	2 ft.	70	14 00
Lonicera Tataricum. (Page 16.)	2-3 ft.	50	12 50
Rosa rugosa. (Page 21.)	1½-2 ft.	50	10 00
Spireas. (Page 17.)	2-3 ft.	50	10 00
Viburnum. (Page 18.)	2-3 ft.	50	12 50

Prices on thousand lots on application



A spray of Maman Cochet Roses, one of the best of the Teas

ROSES—HOW TO GROW THEM

There are many favorites in the garden, but none more so than the Rose. Contrary to the general idea, no flower is more easy to grow to perfection than the Rose if a few important facts are kept in mind.

First, always procure strong, vigorous plants such as we supply. This is the very first step toward successful Rose-growing. In order to produce such hardy stock, which will withstand the rigors and strains of our extreme climate, in summer as well as in winter, it is absolutely necessary to have *outdoor* or *field-grown* plants. We are strongly opposed to and do not offer Roses grown under glass. Such artificially forced greenhouse Roses are tender, and are at once attacked by mildew and other fungous diseases and all kinds of insects. Even our pot-grown Roses have been grown one year in the field, potted in fall, wintered in a dormant state in coldframes and with the beginning of spring, they are cultivated on beds right out in the open field.

The opinions as to Roses on their own roots or grafted and budded Roses, widely differ. We, however, have made it our life-study and do not stick to one single pet method of propagation, but adapt these "methods" to the various classes and varieties. Hybrid Perpetuals and Tea Roses, for example, are, with but few exceptions, budded or grafted, while Climbing Roses and the Polyantha types are mostly on their own roots.

Second, the soil must not be too sandy, yet loose and porous, with a goodly portion of humus and clay in its composition, and the bed must be dug deeply and well drained.

The ideal Rose soil may be termed a sandy clay-loam, a soil of a rather adhesive nature, yet sufficiently porous to permit a ready and free drainage of surplus water. Almost any good garden soil, however, can be, with proper care and treatment, made to produce the finest Roses. Where advisable, beds should be trenched to a depth of 15 to 18 inches, providing for proper drainage in the bottom, turning the sod in next and adding Alphan Humus and fertilizer to the top-soil, mixing them thoroughly.

Third, remember that Roses are gross feeders, and the soil can hardly be too rich for them. Alphan Humus applied several times during the season will be found vastly beneficial, and a liberal application of liquid manure will do wonders. The manure used for winter protection should also be dug into the ground early in spring. This should be done very carefully in order to preserve the roots.

ROSES

We offer the best varieties of old-fashioned and the most up-to-date introductions. "Berryhill" Roses are grown the most natural way, not forced artificially to make a salable, good-looking plant in the shortest time possible. They are hardy.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

This class of Roses is at its best during the Rose month—June. But, with the help of a liberal treatment—cultivating, watering and slight cutting back after blooming—occasional flowers may be had all summer and most certainly in fall. Therefore, certain varieties are quite "perpetual."

Prices, except where noted:	Each	10
Strong, field-grown plants	\$0 35	\$3 00
Extra-strong, field-grown and potted plants	50	4 50

Alfred Colomb. Brilliant carmine; large, perfectly shaped.

Anna de Diesbach. Carmine; large flower; fragrant.

Baron de Bonstetten. Dark, velvety red; one of the darkest Roses.

Baroness Rothschild. Rich satiny pink; a beautiful Rose.

R. B. Cant. Deep crimson; vigorous and hardy.

Captain Christy. Delicate flesh-color, rosy center; very fine.

Captain Hayward. Bright scarlet-crimson; large; sweet; very distinct.

Clio. Flesh-color, shaded rosy in the center.

Fisher Holmes. Deep red; perfect form; very fragrant.

Frau Karl Druschki. Snowy white. The best white Rose in existence. Large, perfect bloom; hardy, vigorous grower; perpetual bloomer.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson; very sweet.

Francois Levet. Bright rose; large; early bloomer.

La Reine. Rosy pink; fragrant; free bloomer.

HEINRICH MUENCH. New. One of our best novelties. True rose-color; enormous bloom; hardy and vigorous. 50 cts.

Margaret Dickson. White, pale pink center; very fine.

Mrs. John Laing. Beautiful soft pink; perpetual bloomer.

Oscar Cordel. Bright carmine; free bloomer; sweet and large.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose-color; largest of all Roses.

Ulrich Brunner. Rich crimson; large and fragrant.



The two kinds of Roses for a happy home



An unsightly hole becomes a beautiful sunken garden

**ROSES—HOW TO GROW THEM, continued**

Fourth, the numerous insect enemies of the Rose must be kept in check by some of the various insecticides made for this purpose. A good sprayer is a most essential implement for successful Rose-growing.

Nicotine or tobacco juice is very effective against green flies and similar insects and Aphine is no doubt the easiest and most agreeable to handle and it certainly does the work. Aphine can be bought in every better-class seed-store and the directions for use are right on the can.

Fifth, contrary to the general opinion, Roses like plenty of water—not merely a slight sprinkling, but a good, heavy soaking at least twice a week, preferably in the evening, and oftener in the case of protracted drought.

A clean and properly spread mulch of well-decayed manure is by no means objectionable to the eye and of great value to the rose-bushes. It preserves moisture and protects the ground from the hot and piercing sun-rays in midsummer.

Sixth, all Roses are benefited by winter protection, applied after the first good freeze, the object not being to keep them warm, but to prevent the alternate thawing and freezing so injurious to all sorts of vegetation. This is especially important with the Tea and Hybrid Tea varieties and the Tree Roses.

It is of vital importance that Rose-beds should be in the open, and not under big trees, although trees, bushes and fences may be in close proximity to Roses to good advantage, acting as a shelter or windbreak.

Plant all dormant Roses early; that is in spring, as soon as the ground is dry enough to crumble, and in fall after the leaves have dropped.

Full attention being given to these points, the veriest tyro can make an unqualified success of growing Roses and can have bushels of flowers for home adornment and to give away all summer.

The kind of Roses one wishes to grow is largely a matter of personal preference. The Hybrid Perpetuals are those blooming with a great burst in June and some of them continue all summer. They are perfectly hardy. The Hybrid Teas are also hardy and they bloom profusely all summer, with an extra lot of flowers in October. The Teas are as a rule tender, but bloom continuously and the flowers are delightfully scented. Then there are the old-fashioned Bourbon Roses, the extra-hardy Rugosas, the wild or Prairie Roses and a multitude of climbers and Trailers each with a distinctive charm and fitness.

TEA AND HYBRID TEA ROSES

A large and important class of Roses. They are everblooming and noted for their most delicious fragrance. For their range of colors and delicate shades they are unsurpassed.

Prices, except where noted:	Each	10
Strong, field-grown plants	\$0 35	\$3 00
Extra-strong, field-grown and potted plants	50	4 50

Augustine Guinoisseau. White, tinged with blush.

Belle Siebrecht. Beautiful shade of deep pink; prolific bloomer.

Betty. Coppery rose, with golden yellow; sweet and distinct.

Belle Lyonnaise. Rich canary-yellow; constant bloomer.

Caroline Testout. Satiny rose; elegant shape; blooms without ceasing from June till frost.

Dean Hole. Silvery carmine, shading to salmon. One of the best.

ENTENTE CORDIALE. New. Canary-yellow; fragrant. 75 cts.

Etoile de Lyon. Bright sulphur-yellow; constant bloomer.

Gloire Lyonnaise. Creamy white, tinted yellow in the center.

FARBENKONIGIN. New. A German novelty of great merit. "Queen of the Colors," as the name indicates. Glowing shades of salmon-pink; perpetual bloomer. 75 cts.

Francisca Kruger. Coppery yellow; exquisite buttonhole bud.

Gruss an Teplitz. Bright scarlet-red; sweet; the most prolific-blooming Tea Rose. Best bedding Rose.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK. New. The "Giant of Holland." Striking imperial pink; large bloom; strong grower. 75 cts.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. The best white Hybrid Tea Rose. Constant bloomer; very fragrant; shading to a beautiful primrose.

Killarney. Flesh-pink; noble bud; excellent for cutting.

Lady Ashtown. Clear rose-color; sweet; free bloomer.

La France. One of the oldest and one of the best. Distinct, satiny pink; reliable bloomer; gracefully curled petals.

LYON ROSE. New. A great French Hybrid Tea. There is such a variation of color—salmon, coral-red and chrome-yellow shades—that it is almost impossible to decide on the color. 75 cts.

Maman Cochet. Carmine, shaded salmon-yellow; constant bloomer; exquisite bud. There is also a white variety.

Marie Van Houtte. Canary-yellow, deeper center.

Madame Jules Grolez. Bright china-rose; beautiful form; large.

MME. SECOND WEBER. New. Distinct rosy salmon, a great color; large, well-shaped bloom. 75 cts.

MME. RAVARY. New. Beautifully formed Rose; very hardy; color is an effective orange-yellow. 75 cts.

Mrs. David Jardine. Shell-pink; erect, vigorous grower; free bloomer.

Souvenir du President Carnot. White, shaded flesh-pink; exquisite long bud; very free bloomer.

Wm. R. Smith. Beautiful blending of salmon-pink and flesh-color; perfect bud and flower. One of the best.



A bed of "Clio" (see page 19)



Frau Karl Druschki



Gruss an Teplitz



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria

MOSS ROSES

Price, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10

Blanche Moreau. White; sweet; blooms in large clusters.
Communis. Pink or pale rose; flowers large and well crested.
Crimson Globe. Crimson; flowers large and beautifully mossed.
Henry Martin. Deep carmine; finely mossed.
Mme. Edouard Ory. Carmine-red; globe-shaped.
Mousseline. Pure white; heavily mossed.
Prolific Pink Moss. Beautiful pink; good bloomer.
Princess Adelaide. Bright rosy; extra-large flowers.
Salet. Rosy pink; full-crested with moss.

DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES

Price, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10

Annochen Muller. Dark coral-red.
Baby Dorothy. Pink; large clusters of full-double flowers.
Baby Rambler. Crimson-red; continual bloomer.
Baby Tausendschon. Soft pink to rosy carmine; blossoms in bright clusters.
Catherine Zeimet. Pure snow-white; hyacinth-scented.
Hermosa. (Bourbon.) Soft, deep pink; everblooming.
Jessie. Bright cherry-red, with white center.
Mrs. W. Cutbush. Cerise-pink; always in flower.
Orleans. Brilliant geranium-red; blooms freely.

PARK or BUSH ROSES

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. Pink; large Rugosa hybrid. 75 cts. each.
Persian Yellow. Effective, deep golden yellow. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
Rosa Carolina. Pink; showy red fruit. 1 to 2 ft., 25c. each, \$2 for 10.
Rosa multiflora. Pure white; large, pyramidal clusters. 1 to 2 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
Rosa rubiginosa. (Sweetbrier.) Old-fashioned; aromatic foliage; flowers pink. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
Rosa rugosa. Rosy carmine or white; brilliant red fruit. 1 to 2 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.
Rosa setigera. Large, single; deep rose-color; fruit bright red. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.



Field-grown pot Roses for late planting

STANDARD ROSE TREES

Price, \$1.25 each, \$10 for 10

Caroline Testout. 3- to 3½-ft. stem.
Dean Hole. 3- to 3½-ft. stem.
Frau Karl Druschki. 3- to 3½-ft. stem.
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. 3- to 3½-ft. stem.
Killarney. 3- to 3½-ft. stem.
Mme. Jules Grolez. 3- to 3½-ft. stem.

We also have Polyantha and Weeping Roses, budded on stems, 3 to 5 feet high. Very ornamental. Prices on application.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES

Strong, 2-yr. field-grown plants, 50c. each, \$4 for 10, except where noted

American Pillar. Pink, with clear white eye; brilliant red berries. Very thrifty grower.
Alberic Barbier. Creamy white; beautiful, bronzy, waxy foliage. Rapid grower.
CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. New. Probably the most showy of all Climbing Roses. True American Beauty color, fragrance and habit of flowers. A profuse bloomer, and a rapid, strong and vigorous grower; very hardy. 75 cts.
Dawson. Brilliant carmine; large.
Dorothy Perkins. Cherry-pink; profuse and lasting.
Lady Gay. Rich cherry-pink, in loose, showy clusters. Splendid for covering banks.
Memorial. Pure white flowers, followed by red berries.
Mrs. F. W. Flight. Clear rose, with white center.
Reine Marie Henriette. Pure cherry-red; large; double. Needs protection.

Tausendschon. Soft pink to rosy carmine; profuse, large clusters. True to its name in bloom it produces a thousand beauties.
W. A. Richardson. Coppery yellow, tinged with carmine.
WICHMOSS. New. The Climbing Moss Rose. Flowers rose-colored, reverse of petals carmine-rose. 75 cts. each
WARTBURG. New. Beautiful pink blossoms with twisted petals; enormous flower-trusses; strong grower. 75 cts.

We beg to call our customers' attention to our large stock of *potted* Roses. This method enables us to handle Roses at any season of the year with perfect safety. Our customers can actually select and plant Roses while they are in bud and bloom, and enjoy their continuous blooming for the rest of the summer in their own garden.



Lady Gay. One of the best Climbers



A simple treatment of Privet and Vines makes a very effective and practical planting for this narrow office-building plot

HARDY VINES

Field- and Pot-Grown

ACTINIDIA. A rapid-growing Japanese climber, with clean, hardy foliage and white flowers, with a purple center. 3 ft., strong, 50 cts.

AKEBIA quinata. Another Japanese vine of great beauty and hardiness. Shining almost evergreen, foliage; rosy purple flowers in early summer. Fruit very showy but rare. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. to 50 cts.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). Our most popular and hardest native vine. Large, five-lobed leaves, turning to beautiful autumn tints. An abundance of showy blue berries. 3 ft., 25 cts. to 50 cts. each, \$2 to \$4.50 for 10.

A. Veitchii (Japanese or Boston Ivy). Hardly surpassed by any other vine. Hardy and extremely useful for covering walls. The vines cling to brick, stone, etc., with the help of disk-bearing tendrils; handsome, broad, overlapping foliage, rich crimson in autumn. 1½ to 2½ ft., 25 cts. to 50 cts. each, \$2 to \$4.50 for 10.

ARISTOLOCHIA Sipho (Dutchman's Pipe). An interesting and tropical-looking vine, with immense, fresh green leaves, splendid for dense shade. The purplish green flowers resemble a Dutchman's tobacco-pipe. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. to \$1.

BIGNONIA radicans (Trumpet Vine). Popular, rapid-growing vine, with rich green foliage and dark crimson flowers. Blooms from mid-summer till fall. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. to 50 cts.

CELASTRUS scandens (Bittersweet). A fast-growing, native vine, with pleasing, light green foliage. The bright orange-red fruit in autumn is very effective and fine for decorating. 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

CLEMATIS paniculata. The best-known, hardiest and most ornamental of all the Clematis. Handsome, healthy foliage. In late summer it is completely covered with fragrant white flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. to 50 cts. each, \$2 to \$4.50 for 10.

C. coccinea. Rapid-growing; coral-red flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.

Clematis Hybrids. These large-flowering and richly colored hybrid Clematis are certainly beautiful, but they are not very reliable. Pure White, Pink, Purple and shades of Lavender and Blue. Strong plants, 50c.

DOLICHOS Japonicus (Kudzu Vine). The most rapid-growing vine in existence, covering 40 to 50 feet in one season. Especially valued for its large and beautiful foliage. 3 ft., 50 cts. to \$1.

EUONYMUS radicans (Creeping Euonymus). A useful little evergreen creeper, satisfied with any soil. 1 ft., 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

E. radicans variegata. A pretty variety, with green-and-white variegated leaves. 1 ft., 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

HEDERA Helix (English Ivy). A very ornamental, high-climbing vine, with glossy, dark green leaves of beautiful texture and outline. Quite hardy and evergreen, especially in northern exposures. A splendid ground-cover. 1½ to 2½ ft., 25 cts. to 50 cts. each, \$2 to \$4.50 for 10.

LONICERA Japonica (Japanese Honeysuckle). Well-known, hardy and strong-growing vine, suitable for any soil and any location. Almost evergreen foliage; fragrant white-and-yellow flowers in summer. 2 to 2½ ft., 20 cts. to 35 cts. each, \$1.50 to \$3 for 10.

L. Japonica aurea reticulata (Golden Honeysuckle). Highly effective variety, with beautiful, golden netted foliage. 2 to 2½ ft., 35 cts. to 50 cts. each, \$3 to \$4 for 10.

L. Japonica Halliana (Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle). Smooth, shining, dark green leaves. It blooms a little later than the former, but more or less all summer. 2 to 2½ ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

PERIPLOCA Græca (Silk Vine). A quick-growing hardy vine. The dark green, oblong leaves shine like silk; small, purple flowers in July and August. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. to 50 cts.

LYCIUM Chinense (Matrimony Vine). Useful and very hardy climbing bush, thriving in any soil and location. Small, purple flowers in summer; bright scarlet berries in fall. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

POLYGONUM Baldschuanicum. A rare climber, introduced from China. Of enormous, vigorous growth and very hardy. Most effective when allowed to scramble over high objects, such as old trees. When in full bloom, it is simply a sheet of snowy white flowers, suffused with pink, resembling a shower of silver. 2 to 3 ft., strong, 50 cts. to \$1.

VINCA minor (Periwinkle). A great favorite of everybody and useful for ground-cover in shady places. Pretty evergreen leaves, and blue flowers very early in spring. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

WISTARIA Chinensis (Chinese Wistaria). Among the noblest and best of all hardy, ornamental vines. In May and June a profusion of showy, fragrant, long, pendulous clusters of sky-blue flowers are produced. A sturdy yet rapid grower, attaining very old age. All our Wistarias are grafted, therefore we guarantee them to bloom the first year. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. to 75 cts.

W. Chinensis alba. A splendid, white-flowering kind, with the same merits of the species. 2 to 2½ ft., 50 cts. and 75 cts.



Dutchman's Pipe and Hardy Ferns



Kudzu Vine. A rapid grower



A mass of Peonies or a mixed Perennial border is always interesting



THE VALUE OF VINES

Vines can be used with such good effect in so many ways and in so many places that it is almost impossible to enumerate them and to give an adequate idea of their value.

All porches and verandas need vines both for shade and adornment, and such vines as the Japanese Kudzu, Dutchman's Pipe, Honeysuckles and the Clematis are ideal for this purpose.

For clinging to rough stone walls and to soften the outlines of the house, the Boston Ivy, our native Virginia Creeper and the Japanese *Euonymus radicans* are invaluable.

For clambering over old stumps, to hide offensive outbuildings, to adorn trellises and pergolas there is a host of vines suitable, besides the climbing and trailing Roses, which seem to find most congenial surroundings when clambering over low stone walls. All these and many others may be found under their respective heads, and, like all our stock, are strong and thrifty plants.

HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

Although there are a few exceptions in herbaceous plants where they will thrive and bloom best in rather light and poor or even stony soil, as a rule they must have a deep, rich garden soil in order to develop their full beauty. With some exceptions they can be planted either in fall or spring to good advantage. All our herbaceous perennials are strong and hardy field- or pot-grown plants, with sufficient roots to insure perfectly safe transplanting. In securing such plants and observing the general rules, as firm planting, thorough watering and liberal mulching, every herbaceous planting should be a complete success. A light covering with dry, strawy manure, or leaves is quite an effective winter protection.

Beautiful and varied effects can be created by the intelligent and thoughtful use of Perennials. In making the proper selection, a continuous chain of blossoms in the garden may be had from the very first days of spring-like weather until the end of autumn. In the smallest back yard as well as in the largest estate there is a suitable place for our favorites. The effects and general satisfaction that can be produced by liberally using herbaceous plants are nearly unlimited. There is the old-fashioned herbaceous border; there are banks and edges of running creeks and ponds to be studded with moisture-loving plants; there are outlines and open spaces in shrubbery plantings ready for beautifying.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

Hardly any other class of plants in horticulture has, within the last few years, come forward into popularity and prominence so fast as the Herbaceous Perennials. But no other plants have, even including the rose, within recent years, had such an enormous and important addition in species and varieties from all over the globe. They form a class of plants second to none in variety, hardiness, beauty, usefulness and general satisfaction. Once established, they appear as sure as spring comes year after year. They require probably less attention, yet respond to a liberal treatment more readily, than any other plant in the garden.

Prices of Herbaceous Perennials, except where otherwise noted, 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10

ACONITUM Napellus bicolor (Monkshood). Pale blue-and-white flower-spikes; very showy; 2 to 3 feet. July and August.

ACHILLEA Ptarmica fl. pl., The Pearl. A profusion of small, pure white flowers. 2 feet. June to September.

ADLUMIA cirrhosa (Alleghany Vine). Beautiful biennial vine that climbs the second year; delicate leaves; flowers pink. June.

ALTHEA (Hollyhock). Well-known beautiful perennial, with long spikes of showy flowers. Single and double. White, Yellow, Salmon, Crimson. 5 to 6 feet. July and August.

ALYSSUM saxatile compactum (Golden Tuft). Splendid, low, spreading plant; flat heads of golden yellow flowers. 1 foot. May and June.

ANEMONE Japonica (Windflower). Among the best autumn flowering perennials. Noble white flowers, fine for cutting. Also beautiful pink and semi-double varieties. 2 to 3 feet. September and October.

ANTHEMIS tinctoria Kelwayii (Hardy Marguerite). Rich golden yellow, profuse bloomer. First-class cut-flower. 2 feet. June to October.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine). 2 to 3 feet. May and June.

A. Canadensis (Native Columbine). Flowers red and yellow.

A. cærulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine). Pretty blue and white; long-spurred.

A., Long-spurred Hybrids. Large flowers; long spurs; many distinct colors and shades.

ARABIS alpina (Rock Cross). Low, white cushions of bloom, well adapted to rock-gardens and borders. 5 inches. April and May.

ASCLEPIAS tuberosa (Butterfly Weed). Erect, showy, bright orange. 2 feet. July and August.

ASTER Novæ-Angliæ (Michaelmas Daisies). Effective fall bloomers, in shades of blue, purple pink and white. 1 to 4 feet. August to October.

ASTILBE Japonica (Japanese Astilbe, or Spirea). White, feathery racemes. Also pink varieties. 1 to 2½ feet. July and August.

BOCCONIA cordata (Plume Poppy). Interesting and showy; fine for massing; creamy white. 6 to 8 feet. July and August.

BOLTONIA asteroides (False Chamomile). Pure white, aster-like flowers in great profusion; tall and showy. 4 to 5 feet. August and September.

B. latissuama. In habit like the above, with pinkish lavender flowers.

CALLIRHOE involucrata (Poppy Mallow). Extremely beautiful, low, creeping plant; numerous large, rosy crimson flowers all summer.

CAMPANULA Carpatica (Harebell). Beautiful, dense-growing tufts, 6 to 12 inches. Blue and White varieties. Flowers large. July and August.

C. Medium calycanthema (Cup-and-Saucer Canterbury Bells). Old-fashioned and popular; very showy. Blue, Lilac, White, Rose. 1 to 2 feet. June.

C. persicifolia (Peach-leaved Canterbury Bells). Blue and White sorts. Very hardy and ornamental; 2-foot spikes. June and July.

C. pyramidalis (Chimney Bellflower). Tall, showy spikes, covered with blue flowers. 4 to 5 feet. August and September.



Columbine



Harebells



Shasta Daisy

CASSIA Marilandica (Wild Senna). Feathery foliage; peculiar-shaped, bright yellow flowers. 5 to 6 ft. July to September.

CENTAUREA montana (Perennial Cornflower). Very attractive; blue. 1½ to 2 feet. June to September.

CERASTIUM tomentosum (Snow-in-Summer). Low and carpet-like, for rocky and dry places. White. 6 inches. May and June.

CHRYSANTHEMUM maximum (Shasta Daisy). Large, white, Daisy-like flowers; hardy and vigorous. 2 to 3 feet. July to October.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS. Popular and very ornamental fall bloomers. We have a splendid collection of varieties and colors.

Boston. Golden bronze; splendid bloomer.

Mrs. Porter. Yellow and bronze.

Globe d'Or. Lemon-yellow; very effective.

King Philip. Rose-pink.

Model of Perfection. Splendid white.

Overbrook. Chrome-yellow.

Veuve Cliquot. Red and yellow; dwarf; profuse bloomer.

CLEMATIS Davidiana. Fragrant, bell-shaped, deep lavender-blue flowers. 2 to 2½ feet. August and September.

COREOPSIS lanceolata grandiflora (California Sunbeams). Golden yellow flowers on graceful stems; continuous bloomer. 2 feet.

CONVALLARIA (Lily-of-the-Valley). Pure white bells; very sweet-scented. 8 to 10 inches. May. Heavy field clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

DELPHINIUM (Hardy Larkspur). Among the most showy of all herbaceous perennials. Hardy and everblooming; fine for cut-flowers.

D. Chinense. A blue-and-white variety. 1 to 1½ feet.

D. formosum. Large spikes; dark blue. 3 to 4 feet.

D. Belladonna. Beautiful sky-blue; everblooming. 1 to 1½ feet.

DIANTHUS barbatus (Sweet William). A general favorite; in many beautiful colors; fine for cutting. 12 to 18 inches. May to July.

D. plumarius (Hardy Pink). Pink and White shades; hardy and fragrant; thrive in any soil. 10 to 12 inches. May to September.

D. deltoides (Maiden Pink). Splendid little cushions for rockery and edging; sprays of pink flowers. 6 to 8 inches.

Dianthus latifolius atrococcineus fl. pl. (Everblooming Hybrid Sweet William). Double crimson flowers; always in bloom.

DICENTRA spectabilis (Bleeding Heart). Drooping racemes of heart-shaped, rose-crimson flowers. 1 to 1½ feet. April to June.

DIGITALIS gloxiniaeflora (Foxglove). Elegant flower-spikes. White, Rose, Purple. 2 to 2½ feet. June and July.

DICTAMNUS fraxinella (Gas Plant). Purple. 2 to 3 ft. June, July.

ECHINACEA purpurea (Red Sunflower). Rosy purple flowers, 4 inches in diameter. 2 to 3 feet. July to September.

FUNKIA cærulea (Plantain Lily). Broad, handsome leaves; bluish flowers. 1 to 2 feet. July and August.

F. undulata media picta. White-and-green variegated leaves; very ornamental; purple flowers. 1 to 1½ feet. July and August.

GAILLARDIA grandiflora (Blanket Flower). Constant bloomer; yellow and orange-red; splendid for cutting. 1½ to 2½ feet.

GYPSOPHILA paniculata (Baby's Breath). One of our most graceful plants in the garden. A veil of minute white flowers seems to be spread over the plant in June and July. 3 to 4 feet.

G. paniculata fl. pl. A beautiful novelty among hardy perennials. Double, rosette-like flowers in profusion. 2 to 3 feet. 40 cts.

HELENIUM, Riverton Beauty. Rich lemon-yellow, large, dark brown cone. 5 feet. August and September. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

HELIANTHUS (Hardy Sunflower). Tall and hardy; very effective; large yellow flowers; good for cutting. 5 to 6 feet. August and September.

HELLEBORUS niger (Christmas Rose). The earliest flower to come into bloom in the spring, sometimes before the snow goes. Large, white flowers, flushed purple. 9 to 15 inches. 40 cts. each.

HEMEROCALLIS flava (Yellow Day Lily). Large, fragrant, lily-shaped flowers, beautiful yellow. 2 to 3 feet. July and August.

HEPATICA (Liver Leaf). Blue flowers. 8 to 10 inches. April, May.

HESPERIS matronalis (Sweet Rocket). Sweet white-and-pink flowers. 2 feet. May and June.

HEUCHERA sanguinea (Alum Root). Graceful, nodding sprays of crimson flowers; nearly all summer. 1½ feet.



Globe Flowers



Larkspurs



English Daisies



Foxgloves and Sweet William. Two good old-fashioned flowers

HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS, continued

rockeries and stony banks or even dry walls are ideal places for quite a number of plants that will thrive and feel happy in such localities. Then there is the "wild garden" which has come to prominence in later years, and may be compared to a "back-to-nature" movement in horticulture.

Probably the most popular, and also the easiest and most convenient to plant and take care of, is the old-fashioned herbaceous border. It is especially in such borders where perpetual color and bloom may be had, and where the most beautiful and tasteful combination plantings can be arranged. Examples for such effective combinations are the following: Madonna Lilies and Larkspurs; Gypsophila and Lavender. Gypsophila, or Baby's Breath, is one of those plants which may be used with almost any other self-color or composition to great advantage, either to bring out colors or to subdue them. Coreopsis and Rudbeckias will combine splendidly with Gypsophila, as also will Anthemis and Callirhoe.

Where single color effects are desired they should be planted in groups of irregular shape, taking into consideration that the taller-growing varieties should be in the back of the border; those of medium height follow next, and low-growing varieties should run along the edge. For instance, tall-growing varieties for the background may be Hollyhocks, Bocconia, Helianthus, Boltonia, Physostegia, Cassia, Marsh Mallows and others; medium-sized varieties, Phlox, Coreopsis, Larkspur, Rudbeckia, Gypsophila, Astilbe, Dielytra, Peonies, Iris, Daisies, Chrysanthemums, Anemones, etc. Low-growing plants for the edge, *Alyssum saxatile*, Iceland Poppies, *Callirhoe involucreata*, variegated Funkia, *Campanula Carpatia*, *Arabis alpina*, *Iberis sempervirens*, Hardy Pinks, Sweet William and others.

Although most herbaceous plants prefer an open, sunny position, there are quite a number of varieties which may be grown just as well, and oftentimes to better advantage, in shady or half-shady places. Here are a few of them. Japanese Anemone, Columbine, Cardinal Flower, Foxglove, Bleeding Heart, Mertensia, Lily-of-the-Valley, Goldenrod, Aconite, Lemon Lily, Garden Heliotrope, Globe Flower, Yellow Day Lily, Saxifrage, Loosestrife and others.

Those suited for moist places include our most popular perennials. The full beauty of a pond or lake is not developed until the Irises in various shades and colors reflect their graceful and glorious bloom and foliage in the water.

HIBISCUS Moscheutos (Marsh Mallow). Magnificent herbaceous perennial; splendid for wet grounds; enormous pink flowers. 5 to 6 feet. August and September.

H., New Hybrids. White, Pink and Crimson shades. 25 cts.

IBERIS sempervirens (Candytuft). Spreading dwarf plants, with fine evergreen leaves; fragrant white flowers. April and May.

IRIS Germanica (German Iris). One of our most popular hardy perennials. The newest varieties include many colors and shades that are marvelous.

I. Germanica, Blue and White. Beautiful, old-fashioned sorts of easiest culture. May and June.

I. Germanica Hybrids—

Pallida Dalmatica. Large; clear lavender-blue.

Florentina alba. White, tinged lavender.

Cytheri. Dark lavender and rich blue.

Mrs. Reuthe.

Horace Darwin.

Ossian. Straw-yellow and violet.

Tarquerians.

Queen of May. Bright rosy lilac.

All varieties, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10

I. Kämpferi (Japanese Iris). A superb strain of Japanese Iris, with strong, upright stems, 2 to 3 feet high. The immense, gorgeous flowers, of many shades of blue, white, maroon and violet, come into bloom in early July, lasting till August. Splendid for decorating. We have the latest original Japanese varieties.

Under name and color, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

Mixed, best varieties. 20 cts. each, \$1.75 for 10.

I. Sibirica (Siberian Iris). Bright lilac-blue. 2 to 3 feet. May and June.

LATHYRUS latifolius (Everlasting or Perennial Pea). Rapid-growing vine, with clusters of rosy red flowers. 8 to 12 feet. All summer.

LAVANDULA vera (Sweet Lavender). Old, quaint and beautiful. Foliage and blue flowers are aromatic. 1 to 1½ feet. July to September.

LEONTOPODIUM alpinum (Edelweiss). The famous flower of the Alps and well known to many tourists who have traveled in the Alpine countries. Beautiful, velvety white stars and as hardy as the rocks on which it grows. 5 to 6 inches. June and July.

LIATRIS (Blazing Star). Very choice and effective; long, rosy purple flower-spikes. 3 to 4½ feet. July.

LINUM perenne (Flax). Blue and White sorts. Pretty, feathery foliage. Proliferous bloomers, throughout the summer. 1 to 1½ feet.

LOBELIA cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). Most brilliant scarlet flower-spikes. 2 to 3 feet. July and August.

LUPINUS polyphyllus (Lupine). Blue, White and Pink shades. Very handsome, pea-shaped flowers. One of our choicest perennials, but prefers porous and rather sandy soil. 2 to 3 feet. June and July.

LYCHNIS Chalcedonica (Maltese Cross). Brilliant orange-scarlet flowers in dense heads, from June to September. 2 to 3 feet.

LYTHRUM roseum superbum (Rosy Loosestrife). Very effective; long, graceful stems of rosy purple flowers. 2 to 3 feet. July to Sept.

MERTENSIA Virginica (Bluebell). A useful and pretty native, with sky-blue flowers. 1 to 1½ feet. May and June.

MONARDA didyma splendens (Bergamot). Clear scarlet flowers. A favorite plant with humming-birds. 2 to 3 feet. July and August.

MYOSOTIS palustris (Forget-me-not). The everlasting Forget-me-not. Fine for wet places; in bloom nearly all summer; blue.

OENOTHERA (Evening Primrose). Interesting class of plants, with showy flowers. Pink, White and Yellow sorts. 1 to 2 feet. All summer.

PAPAVER nudicaule (Iceland Poppy). Cup-shaped flowers from June to October. Shades of white, yellow and red. 10 to 12 inches.

P. orientale (Oriental Poppy). Probably the showiest of all perennials. Brilliantly colored, large flowers on long, erect stems. 2 to 3 feet. May and June.

P. orientale, New Hybrids. Magnificent shades of Red, Pink, Salmon and Maroon. Named varieties, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.



An unsightly old barn full of posters replaced by a flower-garden means increased value to the owner

BIRD-ATTRACTING PLANTS

Every effort made to help the birds is adding just that much to the sum total of human happiness, and every place, no matter how small, can have one or more plants which will supply the birds with food.

Many shrubs and trees are useful for this purpose, such as Elders, Mulberries, Wild Cherries, Wild Grapes, Bayberries, Shad Bush, Spice berries, Sour Gum, Snowberries, Barberry, Mountain Ash, Dogwoods and Cedars and Junipers.

There is joy unspeakable in having the birds make their home in your garden. They will not destroy, as you have been led to believe, if you will plant some of the berry-bearing shrubs to supply them with food, and provide them with bird-boxes in which to set up housekeeping. See inside of back cover.

LAWNS—HOW TO MAKE AND CARE FOR THEM

The natural setting of the house, with all trees, shrubs and plants, is grass, and it is so easy to have good grass that it is an investment which pays the biggest kind of dividends on the care bestowed upon it.

The first essential is good, clean seed, mixed in the correct proportions to produce a thick, healthy, vigorous, lasting turf, and the proper kind of fertilizer. These we can supply—the rest you will have to provide yourself.

The ground should be thoroughly drained and well prepared, and the surface as nearly alike in quality of soil as possible. After turning over the soil to a depth of twelve inches, it should be raked and rolled. Then the surface "fined" with a rake and sow the seed thickly—a quart to 100 square feet is not too much.

After sowing, the ground should be thoroughly rolled again to press the seed firmly into the soil, and, if the weather is dry, a gentle wetting will be beneficial.

Frequent mowing during the summer will thicken the turf, but it is better to mow often and not too close than to allow the grass to grow too high and then cut it down too hard. Mowing should be discontinued in time to allow the grass to obtain a good top growth before winter sets in.

Do not cover the grass with stable manure in the fall, as this will be an eyesore all winter. Rather, use our Alphano Humus, described on the back cover. As soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring roll the grass with a heavy roller. Roll it after every cutting, for, after everything else is provided, it is the cutting and rolling which produce the desirable thick and lasting turf.

PÆONIA Chinensis. Peonies, like roses, have in later years improved wonderfully, and many superb hybrids are now as beautiful and fragrant as roses. For splendor and hardiness they are not surpassed. Our collection includes the best up-to-date varieties of all shapes and colors.

New and rare sorts, named. 50 and 75 cts.

Our selection and mixed varieties, 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

P. arborea (Tree Peonies). Hardy varieties of shrubby and woody nature; very ornamental. 3 to 4 feet. \$1.25.

PARDANTHUS Sinensis (Blackberry Lily). Orange, spotted purple. The seed in fall resembles blackberries. Good for wet places and for mass and wild effects. 3 feet. July and August.

PHLOX, Perennial. Familiar, old-fashioned plants, with many famous new hybrids of great beauty and hardiness. In bloom all summer. 1 to 4 feet.

Champs Elysees. Dark purple; large.

Edmond Rostand. Reddish violet, white center.

Frau Antoine Buchner. Best white; very large.

La Cygne. Pure white, pale pink center; enormous flower.

Rosenberg. Carmine-violet, dark red eye.

Richard Wallace. White, with red eye.

Sieboldi. Bright scarlet, crimson eye; large.

P. subulata (Moss or Mountain Pink). Creeping, cushion-like evergreen plant, splendid for ground-cover, rockeries, etc. Early in spring the foliage is hidden beneath a multitude of little flowers. Pink and White sorts. 8 to 10 inches.

PHYSTOSTEGIA Virginica. Long, effective spikes of soft pink flowers in summer. 3 to 4 feet.

PLATYCODON grandiflora (Balloon Flower). Blue and White sorts. Campanula-like flowers. Very hardy. 1 to 2 feet. June to October.

PRIMULA veris (English Cowslip). Beautiful little favorite; early spring bloomer. A fine selection of colors.

PYRETHRUM hybridum. Elegant, daisy-like flowers in White, Pink and Purple shades. 3 feet. June.

REHMANNIA angulata hybrida. A valuable new Chinese introduction. Beautiful, nodding flowers. 1 foot. June to September.

RUDBECKIA (Golden Glow). Tall and imposing; golden yellow flowers in abundance from July to September.

R. Newmanii (Black-eyed Susan). Most profuse bloomer; orange-yellow flowers with black centers; fine for cutting. July till frost. 2 to 3 feet.

SALVIA azurea (Meadow Sage). Sky-blue flowers in late summer. 3 ft.

SCABIOSA Caucasica (Pin-Cushion Flower). Exquisite, soft lilac flowers, unsurpassed for beauty and grace. 1½ to 2 feet. June to August.

SEDUM spectabile (Brilliant Stonecrop). Large heads of shining pink flowers in August and September. Splendid for foliage and flower effects. 1 to 1½ feet.

S. acre (Golden Moss). Bright yellow flowers. Useful for rocks and edging. very hardy. 3 inches.

STOKESIA cyanea (Stokes' Aster). Clear sky-blue; also a white sort. 1½ to 2 feet. July till frost.

STENANTHIUM robustum (Mountain Feather Fleece). Graceful, pure white flowers in compound panicles. 3 to 4 feet. July and August.

TRITOMA (Flame Flower; Red-hot-Poker Plant). One of our most conspicuous herbaceous plants. Beautiful spikes in different shades of red, according to variety.

TROLLIUS Europæus (Globe Flower). Large, lemon-yellow flowers on long stems; fine for moist grounds. 1½ to 2 feet. May and June.

TUNICA saxifraga. Rosy pink flowers; dark green, small foliage 6 inches. July to September.

VALERIANA officinalis (Hardy Garden Heliotrope). Pale pink flowers; fragrant. 3 to 4 feet. June and July.

VERONICA spicata (Speedwell). Very pretty spikes of blue flowers in June and July. 1 to 1½ feet.

YUCCA (Adam's Needle). Of highly ornamental and tropical appearance. Enormous, pyramidal clusters of cream-white flowers in June and July; foliage very effective and hardy. 4 to 5 feet.



Even a small city plot can produce Apples like these by planting our Dwarf Fruit Trees

TRAINED AND DWARF FRUIT TREES

This valuable class of fruit trees is very much appreciated and in general use in Europe. There is hardly a garden or small yard without one or more of these dwarf fruit trees, and many a fence or wall has been made attractive looking and useful by the planting of trained fruit trees.

They can be grown with equal success in American gardens, and, while the demand for them is steadily increasing, they should be much more extensively grown, especially for planting in small city or suburban lots.

Pyramidal or bush-shaped Apple and Pear trees are especially easy to grow and care for. They require very little room yet bear an abundance of fruit of the very highest quality. Our three- to five-year-old, strong, well-grown trees, with plenty of fruiting spurs, usually blossom the first year after planting. The blossoms, however, should be removed and the trees not allowed to bear till the second year. Being low and bushy, the trees are not difficult to prune and spray, and it is an easy matter to harvest the fruit.

Our trained fruit trees in espalier, or fan shape, are ready to bear fruit, and when properly placed, can easily be kept in proper shape by systematic pruning and training.

We are equipped to plan, supply the stock, and plant complete dwarf fruit-gardens, and shall be pleased to confer with interested persons.

DWARF APPLES

Budded or grafted on special roots and trained into well-shaped pyramids or bushes, they are of easy culture and bear, as a rule, the second year after planting. The fruit in size and flavor is often superior to that of the standard Apples. On account of the dwarf stock on which they are grown, the roots do not spread far, but concentrate directly around the stem, responding immediately to liberal cultivating and fertilizing.

We have nearly all the listed varieties in Dwarfs; also a few European sorts of special merit, such as **Glory of Boskoop**, **Prince Apple** and **Konigin Apple**.

	Each
Strong, vigorous pyramids	75 cts. to \$1 00
Extra-heavy pyramids	\$1 50 to 2 50

Prices for trained Espaliers and Cordons on application.

DWARF PEARS

As valuable as dwarf apples for limited spaces. They are budded on Quince roots, which method restricts their growth and makes them very productive soon after planting.

Well-grown and vigorous pyramids, or bush shape, \$1 to \$3

Bartlett	William Christ	Lawrence
Clapp's Favorite	Triomphe de Vienne	Seckel
Duchesse d'Angouleme	Kieffer	Le Conte

FRUIT TREES

Special care has been taken in selecting only the hardiest and best varieties particularly adapted to grow and yield in this section of the country. Every home ground, small or large, should have some fruit. We call particular attention to our specialty, Dwarf Fruit Trees, so well suited for small gardens and even the smallest city lot, because they take very little room and bear at once.

We have also many other varieties not listed here, and shall be glad to quote prices on large quantities.

APPLES

	Each	10
Strong, vigorous trees	\$0 35	\$3 00
Extra-selected, heavy trees	50	4 50

EARLY APPLES

Early Harvest. Yellow; good flavor; tender.
Red Astrachan. Crimson, streaked yellow; very early.
Summer Rambo. Green, striped with red; subacid.
Yellow Transparent. Pale yellow; tender and juicy.

AUTUMN APPLES

Fall Pippin. Aromatic; large; yellow; rich.
Gravenstein. Large; yellow and red. One of the best.
Maiden's Blush. Yellow, delicate red cheek; tender.
Smokehouse. Very popular and very good; crisp and juicy.

WINTER APPLES

Bismarck. Yellow, red cheek; tender. Bears very young.
Baldwin. Large; deep red; productive.
Belleflower. One of the best for eating; large; yellow; juicy.
Ben Davis. Bright red; juicy; good keeper.
Grimes Golden. Rich flavor, subacid; fine-grained.
Northern Spy. Pale yellow, striped red; good keeper.
Rambo. Yellowish white, with dull red stripes; tender.
Rhode Island Greening. Large, dark green; rich and juicy.
Stayman's Winesap. Large and prolific. One of the best.
York Imperial. Large; red; good flavor; very showy.

CRAB APPLES

Strong, vigorous trees, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10

Hyslop. Beautiful in flower; large, dark crimson fruit.
Martha. Yellow, shaded with red; a prolific bearer.
Transcendent. Large; yellow and red; productive. September.
Yellow Siberian (Golden Beauty). Small; golden yellow. September

APRICOTS

50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

Harris. Large; golden yellow. Early July.
Moorepark. Large; firm; juicy; orange, red cheek. August.

CHERRIES

Strong, well-grown trees, 50 cts. and 75 cts. each, \$4 to \$6 for 10

SWEET CHERRIES

Black Tartarian. Big dark red on black fruit; good flavor. June.
Governor Wood. Large, white Cherry, shaded red; delicious. June.
Napoleon Bigarreau. Big; white with red cheek; very productive. July.
Windsor. Large; dark red; late; sweet.
Yellow Spanish. Yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy. June.



At a trifling cost and a little effort anyone can have Grapes and Berries

SOUR CHERRIES

Early Richmond. Fine pie and cooking fruit. Very productive. June.
English Morello. Large, dark red; juicy; acid flavor. July.
May Duke. Popular and desirable variety; light red. June.
Late Duke. Large; light red; late and very fine.
Montmorency. Large; red, tart fruit; very prolific. July.

PEACHES

Strong, vigorous trees, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10; extra-selected trees, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10

Belle of Georgia. Freestone; white; excellent flavor. Middle of Aug.
Champion. Freestone; firm; rich, sweet and juicy. August.
Iron Mountain. Freestone; large; sweet, juicy. October.
Morris White. Firm, medium; sweet, juicy. August.
Mountain Rose. Medium; nearly red; sweet; productive. August.
Stump the World. Large; juicy; excellent quality. Freestone. September.
Crawford's Early. Large; juicy, sweet, rich flavor. August and Sept.
Crawford's Late. Large; good quality; prolific. Freestone. Last of September.
Elberta. Large; rich, sweet, juicy; for preserving and eating. Freestone. September.
Salway. Large; juicy, rich and fine flavor. Early October.
Wheatland. Large; juicy, sweet; fine quality. Early September.

PEARS

Strong, first-size trees, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10; extra-selected trees, 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10

Bartlett. Prolific bearer; large; yellow. Early.
Clapp's Favorite. A very good early.
Seckel. Popular fall fruit; sweet and juicy.
Sheldon. Richly flavored; russet. Fall.
Kieffer. Well known. Winter.
Lawrence. Medium size; aromatic. Winter.
Beurre d'Anjou. Rich flavor; large; green. Fall.
Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very tender and juicy. Fall.

PLUMS

50 cts. each, \$4 for 10

Damson Improved. Large; dark purple. September.
Lombard. Medium; violet; good flavor. September.
Satsuma. Large; dark red. Cling.
Burbank. Cherry-red; sweet. Early September.
Red June. Juicy subacid. Early.
Imperial Gage. Good size; greenish; sweet; juicy. Freestone.

QUINCES

35 cts. to 50 cts. each, \$3 to \$4 for 10

Champion. Best; large; yellow. Early bearer.
Orange. Large; handsome; good quality.

GRAPE-VINES

25c. each, \$2 for 10; extra-selected, 3-year vines, 40c. each, \$3.50 for 10

Concord. Best blue Grape.
Moore's Early. Very early; excellent; blue.
Catawba. Red; aromatic and sweet.
Delaware. Delicious; medium size; red.
Niagara. The best white Grape; large bunches.

CURRENTS

15 cts. each, \$1 for 10

Fay's Prolific. The best red; very productive.
Red Cross. Excellent; large; red.
Lee's Prolific. The black Currant.
White Grape. Good white sort; very sweet.

GOOSEBERRIES

15 cts. each, \$1 for 10

Houghton. One of the best reds; enormous yielder.
Red Jacket. Very fine; good size.
Smith Improved. Sweet, green berry; very productive.
Downing. Very large, excellent, green berry.

RASPBERRIES

75 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100, except where noted

Cuthbert. Red. A leading variety; good quality.
Columbian. Purplish red; very fine.
Cumberland. Hardy and productive; black.
Black Diamond. Very popular; excellent variety.
St. Regis Everbearing. Red; splendid novelty. 25c. each, \$2 for 10.

BLACKBERRIES

75 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100

Rathbun. Very glossy; large and productive.
Ohmer. A healthy, vigorous grower; abundance of very large fruit.

HIMALAYA BERRY

Black; borne in enormous clusters throughout the summer. Large, firm, yet melting and sweet. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

ASPARAGUS

Strong, 2-year plants, \$1.50 per 100

Columbian Mammoth. White; excellent; good grower.
Conover's Colossal. A standard variety; quick grower.

RHUBARB

20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10

Linnæus. Large; early; tender and fine.
Queen. Extra-large stalks; pink; best quality.

STRAWBERRIES

Fine, strong plants, 50 cts. for 10, \$2.50 per 100

EARLY VARIETIES

Early Giant. The very earliest and one of the best; of good size, firm, juicy and aromatic.
Early Ozark. Distinct, healthy and vigorous grower; berries large in size, firm, sweet and early-ripening.

MIDSEASON VARIETIES

Klondyke. One of our most popular varieties, and an enormous bearer; berries unusually firm, juicy and sweet; large and well shaped.
Rewastico. A berry of beautiful color, shape and fine flavor; large and productive.
Wm. Belt. A very popular variety on account of its hardiness, productiveness and fine aroma.

LATE VARIETIES

Stevens' Late Champion. One of the best late Strawberries; large and a good bearer.
Chesapeake. Probably the most popular variety in America; splendid in every way.

New Everbearing Strawberry, Progressive. This new everbearing variety is just as easy to grow as the common Strawberries. They yield plentifully in June, and keep on bearing all summer. Berries big, red, juicy and of splendid aroma. 75 cts. per doz. \$4.50 per 100



A formal garden of Bedding Plants, planned and planted by us

BEDDING PLANTS AND VINES

ABUTILON Savitzi. The most distinctly variegated form. 10 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

ASTERS. Good colors. One of the best annuals for cutting. 25 cts. for 10, \$1.50 per 100.

BEGONIA semperflorens. Pink and Red. Both continuous bloomers. 10 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

CANNAS. The most showy of all the bedding plants. Our collection includes the newer and best varieties. Started in pots.

Brandywine. 3½ feet. Bronze foliage; flowers brilliant red.

Gladiator. 4½ feet. Green foliage; large, attractive crimson flowers.

King Humbert. 4 feet. Bronze foliage, with brownish green stripes. Bright orange-scarlet flowers, streaked with crimson.

Mad. Crozy. 3 feet. Beautiful red, bordered with golden yellow.

Martha Washington. 3 feet. Green foliage; flowers bright rose-pink. One of the best in this color.

Mrs. Alfred F. Conard. New. 4 feet. Beautiful shade of salmon; pink; strong grower. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

West Grove. 4½ feet. Green foliage; flowers large and attractive; rich coral-pink.

Wyoming. 7 feet. Purple foliage. Blossoms orange-colored, of orchid shape.

20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100, except where noted

COBÆA scandens (Cup-and-Saucer Vine). A rapid climber, with purple cup-and-saucer-shaped flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

COLEUS (Flame Nettle). A decorative, richly colored foliage plant. Excellent for window-boxes and urns. 10 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

COSMOS. Autumn-blooming plants. Very effective when planted in masses. 25 cts. for 10, \$1.50 per 100.

CYPRESS VINE. Delicate, fern-like foliage; masses of small, star-shaped flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

DRACÆNA indivisa. An elegant foliage plant for beds, urns or window-boxes. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

ENGLISH DAISY (*Bellis perennis*). White, Pink and Red. Double flowers; low-growing. 10 cts. each, 50 cts. for 10, \$4 per 100.

FORGET-ME-NOT (*Myosotis*). Intense sky-blue flowers. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

FOUR O'CLOCK. Handsome, shrub-like plant; does well in a shady place. 25 cts. for 10, \$1.50 per 100.

GERANIUMS. Best varieties, colors to suit all arrangements.

Alphonse Ricard. Beautiful shade of bright vermillion; semi-dwarf.

Belle de Poitevine. Shade of shrimp-pink, shading to white.

Berthe de Presilly. Semi-double; silver-rose-pink. Best bedding.

Jean Oberle. Attractive shade of hydrangea- or peach-pink; profuse bloomer.

Mme. Buchner. Snow-white flowers; strong, vigorous plant, with excellent foliage.

Pres. Baillet. Bright scarlet, with soft velvety finish. Flowers well above the foliage.

S. A. Nutt. Dark red flowers. One of the best for borders and most generally used.

10 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100; large plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100; extra-large specimens, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10

HELIOTROPE. Large flowering and very fragrant. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

LOBELIA. A beautiful little blue bedding plant for borders or window-boxes. 50 cts. for 10, \$3 per 100.

L. speciosa (Trailing Lobelia). Very useful. 50 cts. for 10, \$3 per 100.

NASTURTIUMS. Both dwarf- and tall-growing. 25 cts. for 10, \$1.50 per 100.

PANSY. Strong clumps of carefully selected, large-flowering sorts. Marvels of color and texture. 50 cts. for 10, \$4 per 100.

PARLOR IVY. Rapid-growing vine. Excellent for urns and window-boxes. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10; large plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10

PETUNIAS. Finest selection. Double-flowering varieties, 20 cts. each, \$2 for 10; single-flowering varieties, 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10.

PHLOX Drummondii. Beautiful, dwarf, annual Phlox; very showy; in bloom all summer. Pot-grown plants. 50 cts. for 10, \$3.50 per 100.

MOONVINE (*Ipomœa noctiflora*). Elegant, rapid-growing vine, with flowers 5 to 6 inches across; fragrant. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

SCARLET SAGE (*Salvia*). Three best varieties.

Zurich. Dwarf and early.

Bonfire and Splendens. Tall-growing and very showy varieties.

15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$6 per 100

SNAPDRAGONS

Popular plants for bedding and cutting. Very effective when planted with hybrid tea roses. We offer Snapdragons as one of our specialties. The finest strain that can be produced.

Apricot. Exquisite color.

Bright Crimson. Beautiful shade of crimson.

Coral-red. Very choice red.

Mont Blanc. Pure white.

Orange King. Orange or russet-red.

Pink Beauty. Soft blush-pink.

Rose Dore. Salmon-gold.

Rose superba. Rich rose.

Yellow. Beautiful rich lemon-yellow.

15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100

SWEET ALYSSUM. Dwarf; white; excellent for edging; very fragrant. 50 cts. for 10, \$3 per 100.

TRAILING LANTANA. Useful for window-boxes, etc. Lavender-pink flowers. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10; extra-strong plants, 25 cts. each.

VINCA, Variegated. Well-known, rapid-growing vine. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10; extra-strong plants, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

V. rosea (Madagascar Periwinkle). A showy little bedding plant. Pink and White sorts. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

VERBENAS. Excellent strains. Brilliant colors and free-blooming. Strong, pot-grown, 75 cts. for 10, \$6 per 100.

VIOLAS (Tufted Pansies). Clear, distinct colors; long bloomers. 50 cts. for 10, \$4 per 100.

ZINNIAS. New giant-flowering, in mixed or separate colors. 25 cts. for 10, \$1.50 per 100.



A bed of our newer varieties of Geraniums



A mature result was produced in less than one year



WINDOW- AND PORCH-BOXES

Even if one is denied the pleasure of having a garden, no matter how small, it does not follow that he must be deprived of the joy of having plants and flowers about his home. Even the city flat-dwellers may have their share of good things by the use of window-boxes.

We have lately devised the idea of making these boxes on the style of the popular sectional bookcases, in units of 2, 3 and 4 feet, painted green, when not otherwise ordered, or any color desired to match the woodwork of the house.

Lately a demand for these boxes has arisen for use as winter adornments to the house and porch. In this case they are filled with small evergreens, such as Spruce, Arborvitae, Firs and Pines. These small trees will live and thrive wonderfully well during our coldest winters and will add a most pleasing touch of life to an otherwise bare house. Prices for these vary according to the plants used, and will be sent on request.

A most effective use for boxes will be found by the owners of large office buildings, where they are often used in each window all over the front. It has been found that the tenants of the various rooms gladly welcome the touch of beauty and comfort the plants in the windows give them.

Price for summer-flowering boxes, \$1.60 per running foot complete, with plants and vines.

Price for evergreen boxes varies according to plants used.



Our Sectional Boxes fit any space and in small units are easily handled

DECORATIVE PLANTS IN TUBS

We have a splendid collection of well-grown and well-established broad-leaved evergreens in tubs. They are highly ornamental and very useful for porch, garden and indoor use. As we carry only the hardiest and best-suited varieties, they are easily taken care of, and, apart from regular and thorough watering, they do not require any special attention. Under ordinary circumstances they are perfectly safe to keep outdoors until late in November, and oftentimes to Christmas. When severe weather sets in, they should be wintered in a rather cool hall or storage-room.

AUCUBA Japonica. A beautiful, variegated-foliage plant, often called Japanese Golden Laurel. Bears bunches of showy red berries during the winter. Bushy plants from \$2.50 to \$5.50.

LAUROCERASUS. The English Laurel. A noble, broad-leaved evergreen, with magnificent, glossy green leaves. Specimens from \$3 to \$6.

Laurocerasus Shipkaensis. A splendid variety of the above; extremely hardy and will stand our winters outdoors. \$3 to \$5.

ENGLISH IVY BOXES. For porch and indoor use. The ivy vines are trained on trellises; very ornamental. From \$4 to \$7.50, according to length of box.



Tubbed and potted evergreens—valuable for porch or formal decoration

BULBS

HARDY LILIES. No herbaceous border should be without them, as they are a great ornament; hardy and of easy culture.

LILIUM auratum (Gold-banded Lily). One of the noblest. Large, graceful flowers; ivory-white, with crimson spots and a golden yellow stripe through the center. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

L. speciosum album. Large, white flowers, a greenish band through the center of each petal. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

L. speciosum rubrum. White, densely spotted with rich, rosy crimson spots. 20 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

L. candidum (Madonna Lily). Pure white, fragrant flowers. One of the best and hardiest white Lilies. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

GLADIOLI. We carry a choice selection of varieties of this most beautiful and useful summer-flowering bulb. 35 cts. for 10, \$2.75 per 100.

MONTBRETIAS. Brilliant flower-spikes, produced in quantities. Resembles a gladiolus, but in miniature form. 30 cts. for 10, \$2.50 per 100.

Bird - Houses



One of our neighbors, interested in birds, made a few little rustic houses for the boys at the Nursery. They attracted the attention of some of our customers, and we have arranged to offer them to our bird-loving friends. The houses are constructed of cypress boards with cedar bark.

Style 1.—Swinging house (see illustration). Hang in nearby tree or pergola and it will be sure to invite a pair of bluebirds or wrens. **Price, \$2.**

Style 2.—Has a round bottom, also a bracket to fasten to a tree or pole, or can be nailed against the side of a porch or house. For bluebirds or wrens. **Price, \$1.50.**

Style 3.—Has a flat bottom, also a bracket to fasten by; it is a suitable house to be placed under the eaves of a house, porch or piazza. For wrens, bluebirds or chickadees. **Price, \$2.**

Style 4.—Woodpecker house. Made of rustic cedar. Should be placed in or near an orchard, in a suitable tree, at least 15 feet high. **Price, \$2.**

Style 5.—Martin house with 6 rooms. It should be placed on the top of an iron pipe or pole 10 to 20 feet high. **Price, \$5.**

Style 6.—Martin house with 10 rooms, as described above. **Price, \$8.**

The Butterfly Plant

Buddleia variabilis magnifica

Lavender is a color much to be desired in garden planting on account of its scarcity, and of all flowers there is none more charming than this form of Buddleia, or as it is commonly known, the Butterfly Plant, so called by reason of the hosts of butterflies it attracts to the garden while in bloom, and it blooms continuously from June until frost. Thus it plays two important parts in the garden.

The Buddleia is a perfectly hardy shrubby perennial, with long spikes of very sweet-scented lavender flowers. It grows to a good height, of very graceful habit, and is clothed with handsome foliage. It is equally good as a specimen out on the lawn, massed in the border with other plants, or planted in the background for lower-growing perennials. Our stock of this plant is particularly thrifty, and will bloom some this year and profusely next June. A bouquet of these flowers is as beautiful as a bunch of lilacs. Price, 25 and 50 cts. each; \$2 and \$4 for 10.



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Last fall this lawn was full of bare spots. The grass was spindly, and had all the looks of discouragement. The soil was just plain "played out." Its lack of humus made it hard and "bakey."



In September Alphano Humus was put on freely and thoroughly raked in and then seeded. This spring the grass came thick and sturdy. All summer long it has been noticeably so and continued a deep rich green through the hot, dry weather. Location and name of owner gladly furnished.

ALPHANO HUMUS

For Your Lawns and Gardens

Alphano Humus is a dry pulverized substance, odorless, extra rich in plant-food elements, and a natural soil-builder—not a stimulant. It puts the springy, rich black woods qualities into the poorest hard-pan soil. It is better than manure, and contains no weed seeds.

Use it freely in your flower-garden, about your shrubs, in the vegetable-garden, and on your lawn at all seasons. It is lasting in its results, and adds to all soils that very necessary element—humus, or decayed vegetable matter.

For the dressing of lawns and golf-courses it is ideal—sightly, sanitary and soluble—and will produce a glorious greensward. A hundred pounds will cover 100 square feet an inch thick, and need not be removed in the spring.

We can supply this in any quantity at the following rates, delivered nearby, or to the express or freight offices:

10-lb. bag	\$0 50
100-lb. bag	1 50
Five bags	6 00
Half-ton, in bags	9 00
Ton, in bags	16 00

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